The New-York Times.

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PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT.

SPEECH OF A FRENCH RADICAL.

EDOUARD LOCKROY POINTS OUT THE MISTAKES OF HIS PARTY—AND TELLS WHAT IT SHALL NOT DO IN THE FUTURE—GAMBETTA GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER—MINISTERIAL COMPLICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875.

Edouard Lockroy, one of the ablest of the Radical leaders, and an editor of the Radical organ, the *Rappel*, has just made a speech at Aix which must take rank with the speeches of Thiers, Rouher, and Raoul Duval. The orator laid down the Radical programme with a frankness that has never been equaled here, and placed himself upon the ground previously taken by MM. Naquet, Louis Blanc, and Madier De Montjou. In this speech M. Lockroy gives a historical account of the course pursued by his party from the time it was an insignificant minority in the Assembly at Bordeaux. Weakness then compelled it to compromise with Thiers, and it compromised again a little later because forty departments were under martial law. It compromised with Thiers again at Versailles when he persisted in forcing Paris to submission instead of trying conciliation with the men who were led astray by their patriotism. This is the way M. Lockroy speaks of the Commune. In politics it had entered into all sorts of transactions with Thiers, even in violation of its principles, for the purpose of saving the Republic, and since the fall of M. Thiers it had compromised, at his desire, with the Left Centre (the Orleanists) in order to save the country from the menaced monarchical restoration, the military peril, and a very grave legislative danger. This latter is a reference to the proposition of M. Méplain to suppress the words "République Française" and to perpetuate the present Assembly, renovating it solely by filling the vacancies caused by death or resignation. The reference to the "military peril" cannot be very palatable to MacMahon. And the Radical Party had furthermore compromised against its principles in order to conjure the Bonapartist conspiracy, and after all that party is as active and flourishing as ever. Look around you, said M. Lockroy, and you will see the "Bonapartists thronging the Mairies. They are seen in all the Prefectures, all the Sous-prefectures, and in nearly all the Ministries. What are the greater part of our Magistrates? Bonapartists! The greater part of our Generals? Bonapartists! The greater part of our Bishops? Bonapartists! Thus, the Administration, the Magistrature, the clergy, all the public forces—all that is Bonapartist!" Hence M. Lockroy concludes that the compromises of the Left have been in vain, and he declares that there will be no more of them. This is equivalent to saying that the extreme Left has had enough of the sober counsels of Gambetta, and is prepared to break a lance with the moderate Republic of M. Thiers and the amiable Republic of M. Jules Simon.

THE GRAVITY OF THIS ATTITUDE OF THE EXTREME LEFT.

I need scarcely point out the extreme gravity of this intransigent attitude on the part of the extreme Left, which has grown in importance as rapidly as the Bonapartist factions. Indeed, the partial elections that have thus far been held have gone to swell one or the other of these two parties, while the other parties have received but a single recruit. The campaign of the moderate Republicans, into which M. Gambetta hoped to lead his proletariat, is thus seriously compromised, and M. Thiers is greatly embarrassed and annoyed. MM. Naquet, Louis Blanc, Madier De Montjou, and Lockroy, the leaders of the intransigeants, have now announced their intention of breaking away from the men who want to make an amiable or moderate Republic, and announce their intention of putting their own candidates forward in each election. The result in each case will be like the Barrodet election in Paris, for the moderate men will stand no chance at all. With a radical Republican, a moderate Republican, an Orleanist, a Legitimist, and a Bonapartist candidate in the field, victory will be between the first and the last in nine cases out of ten. M. Thiers and his party will now have to take their turn at compromi ing, and this is what M. Lockroy meant to inform them in his speech at Aix.

THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY AND SOME THINGS WHICH MAY HAPPEN.

The Assembly meets again on the 4th of November, and will be in session when this letter reaches you. M. Buffet persists in his intention of making the mode of voting a Cabinet question, in spite of the protests of the Republicans against so arbitrary a measure, and will ask an immediate vote of confidence upon the *scrutin d'arondissement*. A fight will very probably occur, for the Left is trying to bring up the question of confidence upon another issue, or upon an interpellation. This can be easily defeated, however, for the Ministers always have precedence, and can have everything set aside for their own propositions. There seems no way for the Republicans to escape the issue, although a feeble hope was held out to them the other day by the *Journal des Débats*. This note intimated that the Cabinet was not as homogeneous as it appeared, and that, while M. Léon Say and M. Dufaure might retire with M. Buffet in case of defeat, they would do so in a way which would admit them at once into another Ministerial combination. Taking this literally it does not say much, but it is regarded as an insinuation that the two Ministers named are not in accord with M. Buffet. As Léon Say is one of the owners of the *Débats*, he was charged with having written or having inspired this insinuation. As M. Say meets M. Buffet three times a week, any disagreement between them must have appeared at once, and hence M. Say must be regarded as ignorant of this insinuation or the falsest of men. At the Cabinet council yesterday morning M. Buffet was about to call attention to this note, and its interpretation, when M. Say took the initiative, and not only declared that he knew nothing of the note, and had nothing to do with it, but knew of no disagreement upon matters of policy between himself and M. Buffet. To-day the press asserts that this may be true, since M. Say himself declares it, but that is no reason why there will not be disagreements between the two during the session. This proposition is indisputable beyond question, but it is a curious way of arguing. I may go further and say that it is extremely disloyal, though very common with French journalists, for the intention of the writers is manifestly to deceive the public by means of insinuations. A logical mind sees through such shallow devices at once, but the masses do not, as these writers are very well aware, and particularly the dull, honest, irresolute mind of the Parisian bourgeois. And I am of opinion, after having seen such devices practiced for years, that they do not ultimately result to the advantage of those who use them.

CAN THE POPE GRANT TITLES?

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DENIES THE RIGHT AND GIVES ITS REASONS—THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUCH A POWER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875.

The *grand monde* of Paris has been greatly moved by two incidents in social life that have recently occurred, and which promise to have some unforeseen consequences. The first is the marriage of Mme. De Beauffremont with Prince George Bibesco, of which I have already written you, and the second is equally curious and interesting: a Frenchman of wealth and some prominence in public life has just been granted a title by the Pope, in recognition of his money, I fancy, rather than his services, and the French Government refuses to recognize the title or to permit the newly-made nobleman to bear it. The reason given for the refusal is that the Pope is no longer a temporal sovereign, and hence, has no right to grant titles of nobility. This has fallen like a thunderclap upon a great many ambitious men. The number of Frenchmen ennobled by the Pope is considerable, and many members of noble French families have received new titles from Rome. An example is found in the Comte de La Rochefoucauld, who was created Duc de Bissaccia by the Pope, and who was always called Duc de La Rochefoucauld, much to the disgust of the old Duc, who was the chief of this distinguished family. Many of our Counts have their titles from "the Holy Roman Empire." This decision on the part of the French Government opens up a curious discussion, for if the Pope cannot grant titles, can he grant the decorations that are scattered about so liberally? If those decorations are recognized by the Chancellerie, why should it refuse to recognize the titles? This action on the part of the Government is not very well received in any quarter, for the number of men who dream of getting titles for themselves from the Pope is simply incredible. I fear that this decision will be resented at the Vatican also, for if it is no longer allowed to grant such favors the number of its ardent partisans may be sensibly diminished. The mania for titles is something easily comprehensible to all who live in Paris, a city which contains a larger proportion of nobles than any other in the world. With the exception of English and Americans all foreigners who come here have some title, and it would be hard to find a Cuban who was not at least a Count. And we have one American here who calls himself a Baron, and who is received as such in society. In his case no one has a right to complain but Mr. Washburne, and he would not interfere if all the Americans in Paris were to come out as Princes. A Frenchman who gives himself a title is amenable to the law, but a foreigner cannot be touched unless he is guilty of some *escroquerie*, and then his assumption of a title is only brought up against him as supplementary proof. When one lives in Paris it is not a bad idea to have a title, and if Americans have plenty of money to spend, and are willing to spend it like nobles, they can call themselves what they please. All they have to fear is the ridicule of their compatriots, for in French society, all that an American ever sees, the "Duke of the Southwest Pass," or "Baron Tidewater," created by "King Komus," of New-Orleans, would pass entirely unquestioned.

THE PRINCE BIBESCO MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Mme. De Beauffremont is now under examination, and many delicate questions are raised by it. There is no doubt that, under the French law, the lady is not married in the least, while her husband is. Prince Bibesco, being a foreigner, was married according to the laws of his country. The Comtesse Valentine de Chimay being a French woman, separated from her husband by law, cannot be married at all. And, furthermore, Prince De Beauffremont, although he cannot make his wife come back to his bed and board, can bring an action for adultery against her, on furnishing proof of her cohabitation with Prince Bibesco, although he cannot pursue the latter as co-respondent. But in case of pursuit before the French courts, or in case of adverse judgment, the Government of Saxony would have to interfere, and Prince Hohenlohe would be obliged to protect his newly naturalized compatriot. It is probable, therefore, that any proceedings against the lady would be quashed by the Minister of Justice.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 7.—The Schenectady freight train over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, which left Rutland on Friday night, met with a serious mishap about four miles east of Whitehall. On a heavy down grade the train, consisting of forty cars, broke apart, and soon after ran together again, throwing sixteen cars down a bank some fifteen or twenty feet, and smashing them up very badly. The damage to the freight was considerable, besides an almost entire destruction of the sixteen cars, making in all a heavy loss of property. Hart, the conductor, and one brakeman received slight injuries, but no one was seriously injured.

HARVARD ATHLETIC GAMES.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Fall meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place Saturday afternoon at Jarvis Field, Cambridge, in presence of 2,000 spectators. The contests were unusually spirited. The mile race was won by C. James, of '79, in 5 minutes, 2½ seconds; the mile walk by Taylor, of '77, in 7 minutes and 33¼ seconds; the running high jump by Hubbard, of '78, 5 feet 1 inch; the 100 yards dash by Thayer, of '78, in 11 seconds; the half mile by Lowell, of '77, in 2 minutes and 19 seconds; the quarter-mile race by Conant, of '79, in 59½ seconds; the hurdle race, 120 yards, over ten hurdles, by Thayer, of '78, in 20¼ seconds.

THE GUIBORD BURIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—To-day another pastoral letter from Bishop Bourgot was read in all the Catholic churches, going into some explanations, as before, regarding the sacredness of a consecrated cemetery, and that, to preserve its sanctity, the Guibord burial lot would be forever cursed. The Bishop concluded by counseling the greatest forbearance on the part of the people at the approaching burial. On no account were they to interfere, and he warned them not to attend the funeral.

FRAUDS BY A NAVAL PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—The testimony in the case of Pinney, the defaulting clerk of Naval Paymaster Spaulding, was concluded yesterday, and the court adjourned to Mare Island. There is ample cause for believing that the testimony is of a damaging character, and will necessitate the calling of a court martial.

FAILURE IN PITTSFIELD, ME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 7.—W. K. Lancy, of Pittsfield, formerly of Augusta, a merchant and large lumber operator, has failed. He was on the paper of Coller Hamilton, who recently failed in this city for a large amount. His liabilities are not known.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

PROGRESS OF THE CONTEST IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE LEADING ASPIRANTS—HOW PRESIDENTIAL EXIGENCIES MAY AFFECT THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The contest for the Speakership will soon assume a more active form, or at least will attract more attention. Randall expects the nomination on the first ballot in the Democratic caucus. Cox thinks the contest is between himself and Kerr. Kerr has sense enough not to boast of his prospects. Fernando Wood is by no means out of the contest. While these Democratic magnates are confident of seizing the office, lesser lights, such as Milton Sayler, Gilbert C. Walker, Gen. Banks, and possibly some others, are held in reserve for compromise candidates. Kerr is the most able and honest of the candidates, and Banks is the best fitted to preside. Randall is the best parliamentarian, excepting Banks, and Walker is the best looking of the candidates. The exigencies of politics and the ambitions of Presidential candidates will probably dictate a man who will not become too prominent as Speaker, and therefore troublesome, so that some one not yet mentioned may be finally selected as a compromise between all interests.

FAST MAIL TRAINS TO THE CAPITAL.

NEW-YORK PAPERS AND LETTERS TO BE DELIVERED BY 1 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, AND RETURN MAILS DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK THE SAME DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The reforms which Postmaster General Jewell has instituted in the transmission of mails promise that Washington shall no longer be treated like a country village off the regular route. Yesterday Mr. Tyner, the Second Assistant, was in Philadelphia to arrange for a connection of this city with the Fast Mail service, and within a few days the early dispatch from New-York will reach here at 12:40 P. M. There was no reason why this should not have been arranged sooner, unless it was the obstinacy of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. The Post Office people now speak of the reported opposition of this railroad to the project as something of a fiction. At any rate that road has yielded to the general demand, and the mail which leaves New-York at 4 o'clock in the morning will be brought directly through—not, however, at a very fast rate of speed after leaving Philadelphia. This same dispatch of mail, till recently, only reached this city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not distributed by the carriers till the next morning. A few weeks ago an arrangement was made by which the time was reduced an hour or two, but not sufficiently to be of any practical advantage. Now the mail will be delivered during business hours of the same day of arrival, in time for a reply by return mail. To increase the efficiency of the service, a clerk will be sent over to Baltimore every day from the Washington office, who will assort the mail on the train for the two Houses of Congress and for the various departments. Thus the mail will be delivered at the Capitol by 1 o'clock. The early delivery of New-York newspapers will be of the greatest importance to both publishers and readers, as they are the first papers to be obtained here, even when they do not come till night, in which can be found complete Washington news. For the first time subscribers can obtain their papers by mail on the day of issue.

THE MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTERS.

REMOVAL OF SEVERAL, INCLUDING EX-SENATOR PEASE AT VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Two or three removals of Postmasters in Mississippi were made yesterday, including ex-Senator Pease at Vicksburg. They were removed, so far as is explained, solely for political reasons, at the request of a committee from Mississippi, among whom is Senator Bruce. Pease was probably too active in his opposition to Gov. Ames, but whatever may be the particular cause of the change, the loss of Pease to the postal service will not be irreparable.

A NEBRASKA LAND CLAIM.

ADVERSE DECISION OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY ON A CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The First Controller of the Treasury recently had presented to him for his action a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, allowing the State of Nebraska $53,933, being five per cent. on the value at $1 25 per acre of the estimated quantity of Indian reservations in that State. In an opinion on the subject the Controller says he is embarrassed by the statement in the report of the Commissioner that the claim of the State is allowed, "pursuant to the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior of Nov. 9 and Dec. 1, 1874." The Commissioner had previously reported against the claim. On an appeal to him the Secretary said: "I reverse your decision, and direct that an account be started with Nebraska upon the principles I have mentioned." After an elaborate review of the question, the Controller says: "In the case of Nebraska, Congress granted five per cent. upon the net proceeds of actual sales of all public lands lying within the said State, whether made before or after the admission of the State. Indian lands are not public lands, nor do they constitute any portion of the territory legally within the boundaries of the State. The second section of the act of Feb. 9, 1867, declares the said State of Nebraska to be entitled to all the rights, privileges, grants, and immunities, and to be subject to all the conditions and restrictions of the Enabling act of April, 19, 1864. To admit the present claim would be to enlarge the grants without authority, and I am, therefore, constrained to disallow it."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA—RELATIONS WITH SPAIN—FAST MAILS TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A notice has been issued for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, to be held at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. It is said to be very important that all the members attend in person or by substitute.

Since the publication of the general dispatch last Monday, stating the position of this Government toward Spain on the subject of Cuba, as expressed in former instructions to Minister Cushing, numerous inquiries have been made in official and other quarters for further information on the subject. Some of the inquiries were apprehensive that measures of a hostile character were meditated, but for this there was no foundation, as the matter is merely one of diplomacy.

The Post Office Department has just concluded arrangements for the delivery of New-York mails in this city in time for their distribution by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They are now received about 3 o'clock, and therefore communications or letters do not reach the departments until after business hours. Col. Scott has always been prompt to further fast mail projects of the departments between New-York and Philadelphia and between Baltimore and Washington, and Mr. Hinckley, the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, has given a ready support to the new arrangement, which will go into effect between the 20th and 25th inst.

POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

EXCEPTIONAL ACTION OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES UNDER THE BERNE TREATY—"SEA POSTAGE" AT FULL RATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Post Office Department is in receipt of notice that on and after the 1st day of January next, at which date France joins the postal union, there will be levied and collected in that country the following general union rates of postage: For prepaid letters, 30 centimes per 15 grammes; for unpaid letters, 60 centimes per 15 grammes; for postal cards, 15 centimes per 150 grammes; for printed matter and samples, 5 centimes per 50 grammes. But in addition to these general rates the French Government will impose a special charge on mail matter destined for the United States, namely, a "sea postage" of 10 centimes per 15 grammes for letters, 5 centimes per 15 grammes for postal cards, and 3 centimes per 50 grammes for other matter, thus making the single rate of postage on prepaid letters from France to the United States forty centimes, or eight cents, while the charge in this country on letters for France and all other parts of Europe will be five cents only. This charge of sea postage is made under the provisions of a paragraph in the Berne treaty authorizing the levying of an additional charge for all conveyance by sea of more than 300 nautical miles, which was inserted because some of the delegates feared that sea transportation could not be obtained at the low general rate (twenty-five centimes) fixed by the treaty. This apprehension has proved groundless, all the ocean steam-ship lines having accepted the general union rates, which range between a minimum of twenty-two centimes and a maximum of thirty-two centimes for single letter postage, and no other country beside France has taken advantage of this precautionary clause. That the French Government should do so is especially noticeable in view of the fact that Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and other European powers have adopted as their respective foreign postage charges the precise equivalent of twenty-five centimes—a variation from which "general union rate" was provided for in the Berne treaty only "as a measure of conversion, to suit the monetary or other requirements" of the various contracting powers. This action of the French postal authorities is therefore much regretted by the department here, as it introduces an exceptional charge on Franco-American correspondence, and will cause a great deal of complaint on the part of residents of France. It should also be noted by persons who write letters to France that, under these newly-established rates, an unpaid letter from the United States will be charged in France with a postage of seventy centimes, or about fourteen cents.

THE SECOND AUDITOR'S REPORT.

FRAUDS BY SUB-AGENTS OF THE LATE COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU DISCOVERED—OTHER BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The annual report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, E. B. French, for the year ending June 30, 1875, gives a circumstantial statement of all the transactions of that office. The Auditor says: "In my last annual report the increase of cases requiring attention by the division for investigation was accounted for by the fact that since the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to the War Department frauds and malpractice had been discovered in the payment of claims by the sub-agents of the late Commissioner of the bureau, and it was then presumed that the number would continue to increase until some definite action should be taken by superior authority to determine the civil liability of the bonded agents of the bureau. Many cases then in the hands of the law officers of the Government are yet in statu quo as regards action on the bonds, and it is perhaps advisable that they should remain so until the allegations respecting non-payment, false vouchers, &c., shall have been fully inquired into by the different United States Attorneys and some definite conclusions arrived at as to the facts and the liability of the sureties. The co-operation of the Solicitor of the Treasury and of the officers of the War Department having control of freedmen's affairs has been highly satisfactory, and with their further aid, together with the continued watchfulness of this office, I anticipate still more beneficial results to the department." Fifty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-six cents have been redeemed by suit or otherwise. Abstracts of facts have been prepared in 260 cases, 165 have been arranged for the Department of Justice, and 5,575 letters have been written. The number of cases on hand June 30, 1874, was 5,423; the number received during the year was 1,098; total, 6,521. The number of cases disposed of was 859; leaving on hand June 30, 1875, 5,662. These cases involve alleged fraud, perjury, unlawful withholding of money by attorneys, erroneous settlements, overpayments, and other malfeasance.

The consolidated statement of the business transacted in the office during the fiscal year shows the accounts on hand June 30, 1874, $32,297; received during the year, $22,420; disposed of during the year, $30,074; on hand from June 30, 1874, $25,432; amount involved in accounts audited and settlements made during the year, $27,563,257. Number of letters written, 88,990. In addition to the number of letters above reported 42,331 were written in the book-keepers', archives, and other divisions of the office, making the total 131 321.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered during the week ending Nov. 6:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Elbridge G. Wakefield, East Lowell, Penobscot County, Me.; Henry T. Bragdon, Chocoma, Carroll County, N. H.; Willis H. Brooks, Hartford, Windsor County, Vt.; Levi M. Tucker, West Halifax, Windham County, Vt.; Charles S. Whittemore, Ayers Village, Essex County, Mass. Names Changed—East Charlotte, Chittenden County, to Charlotte, and Charles C. Torrey appointed Postmaster; West Charlotte, Chittenden County, to East Charlotte, and Nancy C. Pope appointed Postmaster.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed — Harrison Clark, Bemus' Point, Chautauqua County; Edward A. Sprague, South Granville, Washington County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Peter C. Morton, Allenwood, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Discontinued—Bay, Mercer County; Bonnie Brooks, Butler County; Meckessville, Carbon County; West Salem, Mercer County. Postmasters Appointed—George W. Knabb, Brumstown, Berks County; Thomas W. Boggs, Breakneck, Butler County; S. A. Foster, Bridgeville, Allegheny County; Mrs. Matilda Jones, Brower, Berks County; Elizabeth W. Barton, Comby, Montour County; Joseph C. Kern, Haverford, Delaware County; Morgan T. McVay, Homestead, Allegheny County; William B. Staudt, Kirbyville, Berks County; Philip J. Myers, Slocum, Luzerne County; D. B. Stowell, Sugar Run, Bradford County; Francis W. Skiff, Tryonville, Crawford County; G. R. Spigelmyer, Woodward, Centre County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. H. B. Ford, Ford's Store, Queen Anne County; William T. Cox, Mantua Mills, Baltimore County.

A POISONED WELL.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 7.—Some excitement was occasioned in Leeds, Me., by the discovery, yesterday, of arsenic in large quantities in the family well of B. C. Thomas. Fortunately it was discovered in the first pailfull pumped up, and before any one had drank from it. W. Keith a neighbor, has been arrested on suspicion, he having purchased a large quantity in Lewiston on Thursday last.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Timothy Kelly, of No. 385 Medford street, was arrested to-day on a charge of manslaughter. He had a quarrel with his brother Patrick on Wednesday last and a fight ensued, during which Patrick received injuries resulting in his death to-day.

A BOY'S BRUTAL MASTER.

RESCUE OF A LITTLE ACROBAT.

THE MANAGER OF "PRINCE LEO" AT TIVOLI GARDEN ARRESTED—MR. BERGH'S HUMANE WORK—A STAGE PERFORMANCE INTERRUPTED—AN ACCOUNT OF THE CRUELTIES PRACTICED ON THE BOY.

The people who have had occasion, recently, to pass the entrance of the Tivoli German Gardens in Eighth street near the Bowery, have doubtless been attracted by a poster proclaiming exhibitions within by "Prince Leo, the wee acrobat." They who have entered the gardens and passed through the saloon to the theatre in the rear have seen "Prince Leo" in the person of a very small, delicate boy, who has been performing wonderful tight-rope acts to the mingled astonishment and indignation of the audience. "Prince Leo" performed at the Tivoli for the last time Saturday night, when he was rescued from the cruelties of his situation by officers under the direction of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The attention of the officers of the society was directed to this case by complaints of several persons who had witnessed the acrobatic performances, and more particularly by the complaints of employes of the theatre, who alleged that Walter Leonard, the man having charge of Prince Leo, was habitually cruel and abusive. The complaints led to an investigation, which occurred last Friday night, when Superintendent Jenkins and Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were of the audience at the Tivoli. Prince Leo was introduced at about 9 o'clock in the evening and put through his acts by the man Leonard. The first performance was on the horizontal tight-rope stretched across the stage upon cross-trees. The officers say that the boy trembled from head to foot as he was compelled, taking a heavy balancing pole of gas pipe in his hands, to walk forward and backward on the rope and go through other performances common with tight-rope walkers. This trembling was visibly increased when he was brought forward to be blindfolded. His muscles twitched spasmodically, and his countenance was expressive of the utmost terror. But the man Leonard was ruthless, and binding a handkerchief tightly over the little fellow's eyes he again lifted him to the rope and sent him off on his perilous trip across the stage. The worst part, however, came in the second act, when a small rope was stretched from ceiling to floor, a distance of about sixty feet, at an angle not less than forty-five degrees. Up this steep incline, grasping the line with his toes and holding in his hand the balancing pole, the child laboriously and painfully crawled. There was no smile on his face such as boys are apt to wear when they are doing that which is to win them admiration and applause. His face depicted the intensest fear. Reaching the top of the rope, he stretched his right foot backward, grasping the rope between his first and second toes. A second later he was sliding with frightful velocity down the steep descent, bringing up with a rush in the arms of Leonard. There was no netting to catch him in case of a fall, and the only arrangement looking toward safety had much better have been dispensed with. Only a brute of a man could bring himself to make use of it. It consisted of a fine cord, not so large as an ordinary clothes line, one end of which was tied tight about the boy's abdomen. The other end, after passing through a block above, was carelessly held by Leonard. The slack of this cord was at least six feet, so that if the child had fallen either while ascending or descending, he must almost inevitably have been cut in two by the sudden jerk.

This was substantially what Messrs. Jenkins and Hartfield saw, and this they considered was enough to justify the arrest of Leonard and the rescue of the boy. Judge Donohue granted two warrants, the one an injunction demanding Leonard to show cause why the child should not be taken from him, and the other charging Leonard with assault and battery on Prince Leo. The arrest occurred on Saturday night, and was conducted by Superintendents Jenkins and Hartfield, assisted by officers in the command of the latter. The performance was about half through when the officers, who had been sitting in the audience, leaped upon the stage, and seized Leonard and the child. The sudden raid created some consternation among the company of actors and actresses behind the scenes, and also among the people who witnessed it from the auditorium. But when the surprise had slightly subsided and the cause of the disturbance became known, there was a round of hearty applause and cheers. Leonard, accompanied by the boy, the officers, and Mr. Bergh, was at once taken to the residence of Judge Donohue, in Sixty-sixth street. The Judge, after an examination, ordered Leonard to give his own bond for $300 to be present for the trial of the cause in the Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The boy was given in charge of the Sheriff, with orders that he be produced at the trial. The society will produce at the trial a number of witnesses, who will show conclusively that Leonard is not a fit person to take charge of the child; that he has repeatedly beaten the boy and kicked him at rehearsals, and that his conduct towards him is uniformly brutal. Medical testimony will also be introduced, if necessary, to show that the boy has already received permanent injury to the muscles of his abdomen and spine from the severe strains to which he has been subjected. The officers of the society have no doubt that the boy will be given up to them, in which case they will put him into some good home. The boy was taken from a Home in Philadelphia by Leonard, who represented to the managers that himself and wife wanted to adopt him, and to bring him up with every possible comfort. Leo—for that is the name by which the boy is known—is seven years old, of under size, and puny physique. His limbs are very small, and his every motion, except when under the eye of his master, is characteristic of weariness. His face is remarkably sweet and interesting, and he is a very intelligent boy. He has never been to school, and has not yet mastered the alphabet. His recollection of his early life is slight and confused. He says that his father was a German, that he drank to excess, and that he abused him when drunk. His mother must have been a rag-picker, for Leo says that he remembers assisting her sometimes in the assorting of her rags. How long ago it was, and when it was, he cannot say. Nor had he yesterday the faintest idea as to the time he has been with Leonard. He was asked which he would prefer, rag-picking or tight-rope walking. "I'd rather pick rags," he replied, "for then I shouldn't git licked so." From the testimony of the employes at the Tivoli and from the boy's meagre story, it appears that it has only been by means of cruel beatings that the little boy has been taught his difficult feats. One of the ballet girls said yesterday, "It was only Saturday morning that I saw Leonard whip little Leo terribly. He told him to perform a new and very hard feat. Leo tried to obey, but was overcome with fear, and fell to the floor when half-way through. Without stopping to see it the boy was hurt, Leonard beat him and kicked him. We girls interfered and tried to stop him, but he swore at us, and beat the boy all the worse. The next time Leo tried the feat he got through all right, and Leonard told him to take care that he did not fall again."

It is doubted if Leonard comes to court this morning, and Superintendent Jenkins cares very little whether he does or not. His main purpose has been accomplished in the rescue of the boy. The case of little Leo is only one of perhaps a hundred in this City. The society means to reach all of these cases, and would be glad of information of any atrocity practiced on children. The society has during the short time of its existence accomplished a great deal for the unfortunate children of New-York, and has proved itself quite worthy the title it assumes of "The Children's Friend."

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—At about 12 o'clock on Saturday night William Taylor, proprietor of a low drinking saloon in the Bunker Hill district, assaulted Daniel Delany with a butcher-knife, splitting open his nose and inflicting severe cuts on his head and body. Delany's hands were badly cut in his efforts to protect himself from the murderous knife. His injuries are serious, but not fatal. Taylor was arrested to-day for assault with intent to kill and locked up.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE RETURNS NEARLY COMPLETE—HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY PROBABLY 13,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 7.—Official returns from all but eight counties, received up to 10 this morning, give Hartranft, Republican, 11,734 majority. Pershing has a majority of 5,613 outside of this city. The counties yet to be heard from, which will give Republican majorities, are Philadelphia, Cameron, McKean, and Tioga. Democratic counties to hear from are Elk, Perry, Sullivan, and Wayne. All except this last are mountain counties, and their majorities will not vary over 100 from the estimated vote. From present appearances it seems safe to say that Hartranft's majority will be about 12,500 or 13,000.

COUNTY DEFALCATION.

LARGE EMBEZZLEMENT BY HENRY A. MANN, TREASURER OF SARATOGA COUNTY—FALSE ISSUE OF BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The people of Saratoga County are excited over the discovery of the defalcation of Henry A. Mann, Treasurer of the county for the last fifteen years. It is known that the sum of his stealings will reach $140,000, and it may largely exceed that amount. His term expires Dec. 31. He was a candidate for re-election, but was denied a renomination by his party friends solely on political grounds. No suspicion was entertained that his accounts were wrong until last Wednesday, when his notes went to protest. Some of his creditors made an investigation and ascertained that he kept his credit good for the past two years by illegally issuing $140,000 worth of county bonds. This disclosure was followed by the failure of Medbury & Mann, paper collar manufacturers, of Ballston. The junior partner of this concern is a son of the delinquent official, and the report is that for some months the firm has been kept out of bankruptcy by money from the county treasury. The Attorney General has commenced proceedings to recover taxes aggregating $9,000, which are due the State, and yesterday Mann's real estate in Ballston was attached. The revelations come like a thundershock upon the people of the county, but now so much is out it is feared that there are other delinquencies yet to be revealed. The Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow to take action in the matter. Mann's sureties are said to be responsible, but the lawyers say that bonds having been illegally issued the loss will fall on the holders. Nearly all the bonds were negotiated in New-York City. District Attorney Ormsby, who was visited to-day by your correspondent, says that it is likely that Mann and some other people will be proceeded against for forgery. Mr. Ormsby said he was greatly surprised when he heard the news. He said that Mann's habits had always been the reverse of extravagant, and he could account for his fall on no other hypothesis than that he had been unfortunate in speculations and that he used the county's money and credit in the hope of retrieving his disasters.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the South Atlantic States and diminished pressures exist off the coast and in Minnesota. The barometer is highest north of the lower lakes. Cloudy and rainy weather has extended from the West Gulf States to the Ohio Valley and the Virginias. The temperature has risen in the upper Mississippi Valley, Middle States, and the South-west, otherwise it has remained nearly stationary and is now falling in Dakota and Nebraska. The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers, from Marietta to Evansville, have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather are probable, followed by rising barometer, north to west winds, slightly warmer and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, rising and stationary barometer, variable winds, shifting to southerly, warmer and generally clear weather.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east winds, shifting to southerly, slightly warmer and clear or clearing weather.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and partly cloudy weather, following occasional rains in the former.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer cloudy weather, and possibly light rains, followed by rising barometer, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, falling barometer, northerly to easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, and cloudy weather, with rain in the latter and possibly extending to the former.

For New-England, high, followed by falling, barometer, north to east winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain in the southern portion.

For the New-York canal region temperature slightly above freezing Monday night.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New-Jersey coast, Norfolk, and Cape Henry.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The depot on the New-York and New-England Railroad in East Blackstone, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It belonged to private parties, and was insured for $800 in Millville, N. J.

A fire at St. Catharines, Ontario, yesterday forenoon, destroyed the main building of the St. Catharines wheel works, owned by Hunt, Cairns & Co. The loss on building and machinery is $30,000; and on stock, $85,000. The machinery is insured for $11.500; the building, $8,500; and the stock, $15,000. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The body of August Anderson, who has been missing from Jamestown, N. Y., since Thursday last, was found yesterday hanging in the woods, where he had committed suicide.

In the case of Thomas D. Rogers, found dead in the river at Providence, R. I., on Monday last, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by a fall from the bridge while intoxicated.

The schooner John W. Dodge, of Gloucester, Mass., struck on Old Man Rock, near Tuskett, Yarmouth County, on Thursday night, and sank. The crew were saved.

The safe of Browning, Capron & Co., in Apponang, R. I., was blown open by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of several hundred dollars.

HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 7.—The court-martial recently convened at the Naval School for the trial of cadets accused of hazing have concluded their duties and been discharged. It has already been made public that, of the four Cadets first brought before the court, two were dismissed and two permitted to remain, subject to certain penalties and restrictions. The remaining case—that of Thomas Dickinson, a cadet midshipman, appointed from Kentucky—was disposed of on Friday by his dismissal from the school, in accordance with the recommendation of the Court. The colored cadet, Henry E. Baker, Jr., from Mississippi, has also been dismissed from the Academy by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Superintendent of the Naval School.

SABBATH THOUGHTS.

YESTERDAY'S BEST SERMONS.

DISCOURSES BY REV. DRS. STORRS, BELLOWS, AND FOSS—MEANS OF DISCERNING CHRIST—SPEAKING IN PROVERBS—WHAT THE BIBLE IS—REV. OSCAR HUGO ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

All the churches in New-York and Brooklyn were crowded yesterday, and many excellent sermons were delivered, the choice of topics made by the leading preachers being marked by unusual variety and freshness. One of the best sermons of the day was that preached at the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, by its Pastor, Rev. Dr. Storrs, whose subject was the "Means of Discerning Christ." Rev. Dr. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, preached in the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, on "The Bible," and Dr. Bellows delivered a fine discourse in his own church, in explanation of proverbs. Rev. Oscar Hugo preached in the evening at Harlem on "The Bible in the Public Schools."

MEANS OF DISCERNING CHRIST.

REV. DR. STORRS AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.

The beautiful Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was comfortably filled at the morning service yesterday. Green vines, dotted with white flowers, festooned the reading desk, encircled the silver baptismal font, and trailed around a glass epergne placed on a carved oak stand on the left of the communion table. The services opened with the singing of the Doxology. Dr. Storrs offered prayer and then administered the baptismal rite to four babes. "O! day of rest and gladness," was sung by the congregation, after which Dr. Storrs read the fifth chapter of Revelations and again offered prayer. This was followed by the reading of the forty-seventh lesson, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God," in alternate verses by Pastor and congregation. Dr. Storrs then invited all believing Christians to join with the congregation in partaking of the Lord's Supper at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Storrs took as his text: "Yet a little while and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me; because I live ye shall live also."—John, xiv., 19. A certain preparation of the mind, said the preacher, is necessary to the true discerning of anything which is not immediately and externally manifest to the physical sense. The child sees the ocean; he sees its wavelets shining along the sandy beach; he sees its billows tumbling among the rocks; but not in the sense that the sailor sees it who has traveled back and forth upon it; who knows the terrific power of its whirlwinds, and the tremendous sweep of its currents; not as the geographer knows it who has sounded its depths and traced the configuration of its shores and who sees in it a vast oceanic river. The child sees the stars in the sky, but not as the astronomer sees them who has caught their golden glory on his lens; who has estimated their distances and ascertained their size and relations to the other portions of the universe; who sees in them something of the immensity of the system of which they are only one. The child sees the nebulous system, but not as the astronomer sees it when it has become revealed to him as evolving world after world. So it is with everything else. The child sees the cathedral, but not as the architect sees it; the engine, but not as the mechanic sees it; the Pyramids, but not as the student sees them. The child mind has not had the preparation to see these things as the others see them. If the preparation of the mind be thus necessary for the discernment of human work, how much more so is it necessary for the discernment of things that are Divine? And if this be true in the direction of the senses, how much more is it so in relation to the mind? Take a printed argument filled with facts applied in the most forcible manner. It is only paper and ink to the mind not able to appreciate it by preparation, while another is carried irresistibly to the conclusion it inculcates. One person sees nothing in a poem but shining words; another finds it replete with the noblest human thoughts. One man looks upon the Scriptures as merely a confused mass of history, poetry, and argument; to another its pages are glowing with the effulgence of the Divine mind, and the unfolding of the great plan of God concerning the world. There must be everywhere preparation. Without it we cannot see that which is presented to the mind or to the senses. When a character is presented to us we must be in sympathy with it to appreciate it. A man once speaking to me in regard to a death that occurred in his family removed a second generation said: "It is inevitable. It has happened millions of times before, and will happen millions of times again. We must submit where we can't help it." There was the hardest kind of stoicism, but it was not in relation to the sweet love and grief that elsewhere surrounded the bier of the lost one. See the patriot nobly sacrificing his life for his country. You who are not in sympathy with him say that he is foolish. The world has been steeped in blood in vain if the world be not in sympathy. One without sympathy looks upon the man who makes sacrifices to philanthropy as a fanatic and a fool, and his sacrifices are vain so far as that person is concerned. So Christian missionaries appear to many merely as fanatics. So the martyrs appeared to the crowd who looked on at their martyrdom, and who saw only an indomitable assertion of self-will. What is thus true of human life is more so concerning the Son of God. It is impossible to see Christ except through an inward sympathy with him. See the different impressions He made on men and women while on earth. On the one side, Simon, the rich Pharisee, regarded him as an enthusiast—as one to whom it would be an honor to sit at his table, and to whom he would not grant the scant courtesy of water to wash his feet. On the other was the woman who had sinned. She saw the same physical traits in the Master, but beyond that how full to her was He of celestial tenderness and goodness! Her appreciation of Him shot into prominence and gushed forth in precious ointment. See how He was regarded by Pilate and by John; by the robber on one side of Him and the robber on the other side; by the soldiers, who having pierced His side returned to Jerusalem, glad to get rid of their job and contented with the paltry spoils they had wrung from His poverty; and by Nicodemus and Joseph, and the devout women carrying off His body and gently laying it in the tomb. Everywhere we find this sharp contrast—on one side discerning, and on the other not. He is now in heaven, seated at the right hand of God. It was eloquently and touchingly said at one of those meetings that we have all attended of late that there is a thread of scarlet running through the pages of the Bible and binding them together, and that if the thread were taken out the Bible would fall to pieces. There is a golden thread as well as a scarlet thread. Take it out and the prophecies have no meaning, the history no truth, and the arguments no basis. If Christ be divine, He must be cotemporaneous with all ages, and must now reveal Himself as before—not visibly, but through acts of Providence. And so He does. Christ's revealing in human history is like a lake lying beneath the heavens and mirroring the stars. If the lake were tranquil, the reflection would be perfect; but history has been swept by the winds of human passions, and the image is distorted. By and by, when passions become tranquillized, history shall reflect the divine temper of the Master as perfectly as the tranquil lake reflects the stars. We see it only partly now in a charity that is noble and expansive and a self-devotion that is growing upon men. Some discern Christ and others do not, and men marvel at this as strange and inexplicable; whereas, if it were not so it would be both strange and inexplicable so long as it requires a spirit of sympathy to discern Him. When Christ said, "I will come to you with my Father by and by," even His disciples were so low in their preparation and sympathy that they did not discern what He meant. But they did afterward. So now and always, there is nothing so important for us as the discerning of the Son of God. If we may touch His kingly hand the world will no longer have power over us, and never more will trouble assail us. How, then, may we discern Him? A man is prepared to see Christ as He is when he has in himself a longing after God. Many live without God in the world, though He created it; though it hangs at this moment upon His will; though every element of greatness in it comes from His power; though He bears with it and is coming to judge it. Many hunger after God, and cry out, "Is He a personal God, or is He merely a part of a cosmic order of things? Is He a being who can feel for our imperfections? Who is this Being who shows His majestic might in the universe and manifests His love of beauty in the tint of the leaf, the glow of the flower, and the gleam of the sunshine?" There are many in whom this desire arises, and Christ may come to them. Christ comes not to announce God—an angel might do that—but to incarnate Him. He comes not to dazzle us, but to manifest God's love and regard for His poorest creature. He comes to show us He is God. In this spirit His power becomes beautiful—not terrible; His greatness glorious—not unsearchable. Then the beauty of the human soul reflects the tenderness of Jesus. The rain-storm becomes invested with a new meaning

by Jesus' tears and the sunshine with a new delight by His smile. Men ask, "What is that blank beyond the grave?" The clods falling upon the coffin give no answer; the spirit professes ignorance, the dead reply not, and midnight is still. Are there no angels in heaven for us? Are the dead forever dead? Shall we never see our dear ones beyond? The world has no voice to teach us. Finally man becomes so athirst for immortality that Christ may come to him. Christ was dead and rose again. Therefore His spirit could not have been extinct. This is the fact with which Christ answers that question concerning immortality. From His resurrection flashes a light on every grave; a radiance on every mourner. Then, when one wants forgiveness of his sins, Nature tells nothing of forgiveness. The cataract catches the man in its whirl and the poison kills him surely, no matter how sorry he may be for having plunged into the one or taken the other. Is there forgiveness in this God whose blessings are swifter than the light and more numerous than the moments? No answer again until we see it in the Son of God. "That is the God I want, and if there were no other proof, I would cling to the hope that He was God, because He forgives." When one comes to this he discerns the Lord. What is this world's history? A chaos of fighting for the bloody succession of dynasties. Is the end of this to be God? When the God-created river leaps down the mountain and encounters the rock, it winds in a curl around it, but it always seeks the sea, and it finds it. When the man sees Christ on high he sees Him watching, guiding, and advancing him to the glorious end. Such are some of the means of discerning Christ. The most unquiet moods are often the most promising. Christ came not on the bosom of a tranquil lake, but on a stormy night, walking on the uplifted waves. It is through darkness and storm that He comes now. Be afraid when you are quiet—when you think not of Christ and do not feel that you need him. The Lord's supper impresses us more at some times than at others. We look upon it as a matter of mere church routine in our calm, unthinking moods, but when trouble has prepared us our feelings are decidedly different. Finally, take one from the world and put him in the presence of the Son of God. There will be no attraction; there will rather be repulsion. But carry one who has hungered after Christ to Him, and he shall be overflooded with such sweeping streams of rapture and delight that it would seem heaven could hold nothing so glorious as that initial experience. Heaven shall only reduplicate that experience.

In subsequent conversation Dr. Storrs said that he has come to no decision as yet in respect to the call recently tendered him by the Brick Church in this City.

SPEAKING IN PROVERBS.

REV. DR. BELLOWS AT ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached in All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, at Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday morning, to a large congregation. The main thought underlying the sermon was in regard to the difference between active and passive Christianity. The text of the discourse was taken from John xvi., 25: "These things I have spoken to you in proverbs; but the time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall show you plainly of the Father." The nature of proverbs was first discussed by the speaker, who said that the Book of Kings tells us that Solomon made 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 songs. How keen and sagacious these proverbs are we all know, said he. Proverbs, by their nature, are not original except as to their form. A proverb new in idea and thought would never gain currency. It teaches nothing. It merely crystallizes what is already known. Proverbs can hardly be said to be instruction, for their idea must already be in the minds of the persons to whom they are brought. Their use is, however, important. Hours of argument and pleading are often saved by an apt aphorism. The Scotch cannot get out five sentences without a proverb. The Orientals have nearly all their knowledge embodied in the form of proverbs. All proverbs point to the one fact that how to live wisely and well has been for ages the great problem. The questions of the regulation of the passions, of self-control, of our relations to each other and to God, have been put into the form of proverbs. Proverbs, when compared, are found to be the same under all forms of government and in all ages. This brings us to the practical point, What is the fundamental point which has been raised by all people? The answer is, Thou shalt carry thyself wisely and well, with least injury and most happiness to others. How to live, after what rules and principles, to what end and with what result, are the questions raised by the proverbs of all ages. The proverbs are mainly in favor of prudence, self-control, and the higher virtues. This fact proves that moral conscience and duty are matters not left by the Creator in certain latitudes or longitudes, or confined to certain ages. There never was a time or place when men found it safe or pleasant to put aside justice, purity, and truth, and to abandon themselves unreservedly to the indulgence of passion. People of this kind have ever been looked upon as fools or madmen. Proverbs have always set wisdom, purity, virtue, contempt for death, &c., above wealth, pleasure, ambition, or power. Proverbs have always been of the same kind. There is no essential change in the goal which good and wise men have in all ages proposed for themselves. All the proverbs of all time bear concurrent witness against folly and vice. They have not the influence they ought to have on men's conduct. They have not the same influence at all times. If one could go back for one hundred, two hundred, or five hundred years, and then, after regarding those periods, contemplate the present with its great progress in so many directions, he could take great comfort in seeing the manifest evidences of the workings of the Divine purpose in bettering the condition of the race. Bad as the world is when compared with what we hope it will be, more examples of public and private virtue can be collected at the present day than at any previous. Proverbs, however excellent in themselves, have one disadvantage. They lack positive vivifying personal force. They stand out like the old motto over the temple graven in stone and saying "know thyself," without seeming to care whether people did it or not. What then is the teaching referred to in the text as not proverbial? When a teacher brings to bear on the hearts of his pupils his own personality, when he loves them and not truth alone, then he does something besides teaching proverbs. He vivifies their hearts and minds. I may talk justice all day to people without accomplishing anything. But when I stir up justice in their hearts, and vitalize it so that they are moved I accomplish something. The question perpetually propounded to all moral and religious teachers is, How shall we give force and direction to the proverbial truths? All people are agreed as to the truth of proverbs. If the virtues and proverbs believed in by all had power, all would act according to them. The universal agreement in regard to the truth of proverbs shows that men are not altogether ruled by their baser parts, but have a better nature; otherwise there would not be such a general admiration of virtue, truth, justice, and excellence, which are the subjects of proverbs. We have, however, many imperfections. Right is not might, though would to God it were. We hate the wrong and admire right. We agree on the proverb and do not act according to it. Christianity adopted a characteristically new method, not a new way of making men act better. Instead of abstract goodness it put God. Souls came to be regarded not scattered about like the stars, but a personal relation was established between each soul and God. God is the holy and loving Father. An example of purity, holiness, and self-sacrifice was presented in the person of another —Jesus Christ. There is a difference between seeing in the newspapers a charitable appeal and having a friend come to you fresh from some scene of misery or wretchedness. The difference is between an appeal to the community and an appeal to one personally. What is necessary is to make truth, virtue, and self-consecration matters of personal concern. What is called personal conversion is only the changing of the truths dormant within a man's heart to active energies. Truth is not dead but inert until impelled by feeling, and feeling is of no avail unless aroused by personal sympathy. Jesus Christ in His life and death fixed the attention of His disciples and aroused a personal interest in them. The preacher who cannot arouse and fix the attention of his hearers had better give up his avocation. A hearer not interested in any minister or not having his attention fixed, should speedily seek another minister. We must make a personal matter of our relations to God before we can accomplish anything.

WHAT THE BIBLE IS.

REV. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., AT ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, preached yesterday (morning and evening) at St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, on the subject of the Bible. The text of his discourse at the morning service was taken from Psalm cxix., 129th verse—"Thy testimonies are wonderful." It was a fact to be deplored, he said, that people were so forgetful of the excellences of the word of God, while yet laying claim to Christian belief and practices, and that they only read small detached portions, without even so reading them as to find out the meaning of the passages perused. The thought suggested two questions deserving consideration. The first was, why do the people who so treat the Bible yet retain it in their homes, a conspicuous object on their drawing-room tables, expensively bound in morocco? This could be answered in part by the fact that the family Bible has surrounding it many pleasant and venerated associations; it is the friend of friends; people feel a little safer when observing it in the saloons of steamboats and railway cars, and even if they do not open it they like to see it on their tables at home.

The other question which suggested itself in the same connection was why is it that men who have believed in the Bible, partly or entirely, omit the duty of studying its truths; why is it that they are wanting in a more perfect reverence? A partial explanation of this was the delusion entertained by many people that the Bible is nothing more than a collection of short stories, sermons, or essays bound together for convenient reference. Skeptical philosophers objected to it because it lifts man out of his subordinate position, and elevates him to an eminence little lower than that occupied by the angels. By others it is urged that it makes too much of a particular people, while others point out a deficiency of scientific lessons, and assert that Moses ought to have written more about geology and astronomy. To the speaker, the oneness of the Bible was one of its most peculiar characteristics. It was a book of organic union, every word explanatory of the great ideas held by the author of the book. If we failed to get that clue, we failed to understand the whole work. The misconception was analogous to that of persons supposing that it was the object of the artist who quarries and hews a block of stone to mold it into a fluted pillar, when his real purpose was to let out an imprisoned angel. In the same manner people misjudged the purpose of Angelo while he planned a mighty cathedral. Galileo, Columbus, Wesley, and others worked out prophetic forethought that the world failed to understand. The Bible was a grand unity of thought, a revelation of salvation to the lost, God's loving letter to a ruined world to bring it back to peace and love. Its structural unity should not be misunderstood. The one end it had, in fine, was to save that which is lost. All scripture was given to us by the inspiration of God, that man might be saved through its saving graces. Its prophesies had been borne out by history from the beginning of time to the present. Some people believed that the Gospels were confined to the New Testament. This was a mistake. Jeremiah wrote it just as truly as did Mark or Paul, and David sung it just as truly as John wrote one. Those hoary patriarchs of the Old Testament, illuminated by God, looked forward to the cross and salvation through it, and were saved. All through the Old Testament Jesus Christ was predicted. The oneness of the entire book was manifest in its single purpose of revealing salvation. It was contended by the infidel Spinoza that an ignoble race monopolized the Scriptures. The reply to this would be that the kingdom of God is the subject of the Scriptures; they did not treat of universal history, but recorded the doings of the kingdom of God on earth, and where was that to be found at the time of which Spinoza speaks but among the Jews? Their little land was the hearth-stone in which sparks were kept alive which were to illuminate the whole earth. Another objection brought forward was the briefness of the account of events before the deluge. It was asked why did not God give a fuller record. It was all contained in three chapters, but there was enough to show that during that period the spirit of God had been working mightily, and that the spirit of sin had been rampant. Moses, it is urged, ought to have written something about geology, astronomy, and the other sciences. Moses did not profess to write on such subjects; it was not those things that the world needed to know. The Bible was not concerned in the organism of the stars or the sun, but the Son of righteousness, and it did not undertake to explain what was written on rocks, but what was engraven on the tables of stone.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

SERMON BY REV. OSCAR HUGO IN THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Harlem Congregational Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, was crowded last evening with persons congregated to hear Rev. Oscar Hugo preach on the public schools. Mr. Hugo was introduced as "one doing royal service in behalf of this the most important topic to American people." Mr. Hugo's remarks were listened to with rapt attention. Occasionally some of his humorous references created laughter, but, on the whole, he spoke with earnestness and deliberation. He said that he had chosen for his text the first nine verses of the 78th Psalm. He did not know why it was, but for some time past he had been seriously asking himself "Are we really Christians?" He had been engaged in this work for twenty-four long years. He had braved many privations. He was perhaps better prepared to testify how truly they were Christians than most men. How many of his hearers were there who, if thrown into a prison and with the sword of death hanging over them, would not deny Christ in order that they might live? How many, if possessed with a large fortune and who would lose it if they sought Christ, would not refuse to do so? A few weeks ago he was in Ohio, where Christians, members of Protestant churches absented themselves from the church because he preached in it, and went to Roman Catholic churches and placed themselves in front of the priests because they were candidates for office. He mentioned the names of persons in Steubenville who were guilty of this offense. The Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Steubenville, Ohio, was protested with by some of his leading parishioners for permitting the speaker to preach in his church. There were men in the country who thought more of politics than they did of their religion. In Columbus the speaker was waited upon by a committee who requested him to leave the city without preaching, because it was election times. He declined to leave. In Ohio ministers trembled in their boots. They did not dare to denounce the attack on the Bible and the public schools. He never knew until then the immense power the priests possess in this country.

The most amazing part of the Ohio campaign was to listen to the political speakers claiming the free schools for the Democratic Party. Now, the free schools do not belong to the Democratic Party, nor to the Republican Party, nor to any other party, but to the American people. Two hundred years ago in the colony of Massachusetts the free schools were established by the Pilgrim Fathers. They were too God fearing to exclude the Bible. In order to keep the spirit of the Lord in our institutions they placed the Bible in the schools; for the Bible is the spirit of the Lord, and where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. He was going to speak to them on a subject in which no man could afford to be neutral. It was not the poor men who were opposed to the public schools. The opposition came from one man, and one who was not an American. It came from a little old man living in Rome, 3,500 miles away. It was a case of one-man power, and the Pope at Rome would find the people would not submit to his dictation. The plain question was whether the Pope of Rome or the American people should rule. But the Pope claims that he has in this country 6,000,000 of subjects. Mark the distinction—his subjects. He claims to own them body and soul. No man can serve two masters; he cannot serve God and the devil. The Pope asks us the question, "Is it fair, is it right, that 6,000,000 of my subjects should be compelled to send their children to public schools and hear the Protestant Bible read?" To this the speaker would answer, "Must 30,000,000 of free people refuse to have free schools to which to send their children?"

In the second place, the speaker claimed that there was no Protestant Bible, and he defied any one to prove there was. He had served God for twenty-five years, and if this was a Protestant Bible then he had been serving a Protestant God all this time. But some preachers themselves claimed it was a Protestant Bible because it was the King James version. King James fiddle-sticks. He had nothing to do with it. He never wrote one word of it. It was simply translated from the original under his direction. It was a translation of the original, and nothing more. That was all the Roman Catholics could claim for their Bible.

It was the Bible-believing people who gained this country. It was they who made America free. These priests say because this is a free country the people have no right to have a free Bible. They say the Constitution of the United States does not say anything about the Bible in the public schools. In answer he would say nor does it say anything against having it there. And besides, the Bible was in the schools long before the Constitution was framed. They say, But we have consciences. He answered, So have we. They say, But we are tax-payers. He answered, And so are we. The attack on the Bible was only a cloak to cover an attack on the free schools. With the speaker the question was not, Have we a right to have the Bible in the public schools? but it was, Shall we close the Bible to please the Pope of Rome? He was in favor of keeping the Bible in the school just to spite the Pope. No other Church, save that of the Catholic, makes complaint, and he would have them taught to mind their own business. The Roman Catholics knew before they came to this country that there were free schools in America. Why did they come? It costs $17 to come, and it only costs $13 to go back. It is cheaper by $4 to return than it is to come, and so they had better go back. If they haven't got the money, then the speaker would make a proposition. He had preached in over 6,000 churches, and without consulting with these churches he would guarantee that each one of them would get up strawberry-festivals and raise money to send them back.

But these dissatisfied ones claim that they are citizens. The speaker was sorry that such was the case. They were mighty poor citizens. So far as being tax-payers was concerned, the majority of that class of people who serve the priests' bidding have nothing to tax. Like himself, they were poor people. He had been in this country nearly twenty-five years. He had landed here one cold December morning in company with the eloquent Kossuth. He had preached in thousands of pulpits, and had served his adopted country for four years during the late unhappy rebellion, but he had never paid one cent of taxes.

The speaker referred to the Quakers. Did they refuse to pay the war tax because they do not believe in war? No. They knew the maintenance of the Army and Navy was necessary for the perpetuation of the country. He knew one gentleman in New-York who pays $1,300 every year of school tax alone. He has several children, not one of whom goes to the public school. Should he be excused from paying the tax? Should old bachelors and old maids be excused because they have no children? No. The State answers them, Go get married and increase the inhabitants of the country. His hearers might as well refuse to pay taxes to keep up the jails and prisons because they do not occupy them. They might as well demand that only Roman Catholics be taxed to keep up prisons, for the vast majority of the occupants of those institutions are subjects of the Pope of Rome. The speaker heard a Catholic priest declare that public schools were criminal institutions, that they turned out only pickpockets, midnight assassins, and other desperadoes. This the speaker emphatically denied.

Mr. Hugo then referred to the attempt made in New-York on the public school fund, when the Catholics attempted to gain a portion of it for the benefit of their 123 parochial schools, and to the mutilation of the school text books. What Americans want, said the speaker, are schools where they teach loyalty to the country.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A PRISONER.

Charles McKay, an Irishman, who said he came from the western part of New-York State, and was stopping at No. 214 Mulberry street or No. 214 Elizabeth street, either fell or jumped into the East River about 9:30 A. M. yesterday, after drinking hard the night before. He was rescued by two men in a boat, and taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house by Officer O'Conner. Sergeant Granger ordered him to be taken to the Essex Market Police Court. When his case was called in court he was evidently insane and very sick. Justice Otterbourg inquired into the circumstances, and said that the order to take him to court while he was yet wet was thoroughly inhuman. The man's clothing was soaked, and he was evidently suffering severely. The officer's affidavit was taken in the case, and McKay was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE BEST NEWS BY MAIL.

VIRGINIA CITY.

AFTER THE FIRE—THE INSURANCE—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

With commendable pluck and characteristic enterprise, the Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, which lost its office and material in the late great fire in that city, continues to appear regularly. From its issue of Oct. 30 we take the following items:

"A well-informed insurance agent estimates that the total loss to the several insurance companies by the late fire in this city will aggregate $2,000,000. He also estimates that this amount will be decreased by perhaps fifteen per cent. by salvage and other contingencies. The total insurance loss has been placed at $1,200,000; but this estimate was evidently based upon incorrect exhibits. The agents of several of the companies have placed their losses far below what they really are. It may therefore be assumed that the insurance companies are indebted to the people of Virginia City to the amount of something more than $1,500,000, after all deduction of salvage.

Many persons who happened to be in that part of the city lying to the eastward of the Consolidated mill, at the time it was burning, Tuesday, were salivated by the fumes of mercury wafted through the air. Among those who are now suffering from this cause is Judge Richard Rising, who got a heavy dose of the fumes while in search of a servant girl who had stampeded during the fire. Several tons of quicksilver were wafted away on the air while the mill was burning.

The safe of the Internal Revenue office was yesterday opened, and its contents, except coin, found to be a heap of ashes. There were in the safe from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of stamps, and many valuable papers of all kinds. The coin in the safe was so heated that it was almost melted. There were probably few safes burnt over that withstood the great heat of the fire.

About fifteen hundred persons were yesterday fed at the First Ward Schoolhouse, and from two to three thousand at the schoolhouse in the Third Ward. At most of the saloons free lunches were set, and at some of them large quantities of provisions were consumed. Hundreds of persons are getting their meals at private houses—at the houses of friends and acquaintances.

The shock of the blow which smote our people on Tuesday seemed almost passed away yesterday, and a mighty reaction commenced. It was a sight to see the workmen engaged clearing the wreck. Along the streets there was a continuous assault made upon the débris. A dust arose like the smoke which went up from Sodom, and at the rate which the work was carried on yesterday, it will not be many days until all that is good in the wreck will be saved and all that is worthless carted away. Around the disabled works of the mill and shafts the same clearing-up work was going on, but in a different way. The machinery was being detached piece by piece, and pulleys and derricks were being brought into use to further the work of the laborers. At the Ophir, a great frame had been rigged, on which was a windlass, and as we passed by the last charred timbers of the great shaft were being hoisted to the surface. It was an ugly looking place for men to be at work; the ground was caving some from above, and a hole a quarter of a mile deep was just below; but the miners seemed to make no note of either fact. Only last Sabbath Superintendent Curtis was showing us the new works of the Ophir. He explained how he had prepared the foundations, and expressed a belief that they ought to be strong enough to discourage an earthquake. He was justly proud of the great machinery, and looks ruefully now at the blackened, twisted and broken wreck. But, generally, things took a hopeful look yesterday, and if good weather is vouchsafed for a few weeks, affairs will be better before very long."

THE BALAKLAVA BANQUET.

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE CHARGE OF THE SIX HUNDRED AT ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The London *Standard* of Oct. 26 says: "The commemoration of the disastrous blundering engagement at Balaklava, so poor in material effect and so rich in rare traits of individual valor, held at the Alexandra Palace yesterday, was equal in every respect to the expectations which had been formed of it. The number of veterans bearing medals that told of Crimean hardships and the courage with which they were borne was extraordinary; and their wives and little ones in many cases came with them. Men of iron-gray hair and withered brows and cheeks in a majority of instances they were, but with clear eyes and a pride of port that bespoke the valor with which they sustained the credit of our flag one and twenty years ago, and that induced one to believe that they could ride such another charge again if only the opportunity was given. Many of the officers were there—principally those who had risen from the ranks or had since laid aside their weapons. The collection of Crimean relics exhibited in the central hall was a feature of the celebration. A trophy was raised there, of which the surmounting figure was Bell's colossal figure of "Honor." On the base there were sheepskin coats, muskets, and other relics of the engagement; on the plinth, the names of officers who fell, and of those who have since died; and around, the flags of the Allied Powers. Public museums sent contributions, and these, with the souvenirs contributed by the families of officers who served in the Crimea, consisting of Russian helmets, rifles, swords, and uniforms, as well as articles found in the baggage of Prince Menschikoff, abandoned by him on the field of battle, made a very interesting collection.

The banquet was served in the afternoon in the large saloon in which the inaugural dinner took place in May last; Col. White, who presided, being supported by the Baron Madant De Grancey, Commandant Canavar, Naval Attaché to the Italian Royal Legation, Lord Tredegar, formerly of the Seventeenth Lancers, Col. Trevelyan, Seventh Hussars, Sir George Wombwell, Col. Kent, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Mr. Malone, V.C., Inniskilling Dragoons, &c.

The exercises consisted of toasts and responses, many of which, as reported in the *Standard*, were quite happy, and there was plentiful enthusiasm. Mrs. Stirling, the actress, was present, and made a brief address and read a poem. The new patriotic song of "The Light Brigade" having been sung, Mr. Pennington recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" in a manner which so commanded the admiration of the survivors that it not only drew forth a ringing cheer from all parts of the room, but secured for him such a hearty shaking of the hand from all who succeeded in grasping him as he passed, that will live in his memory for some time to come. The Chairman then said: Brother comrades, let us lay aside our hilarity for a moment to think of those brave fellows who were, twenty-one years ago, left behind us never to come home again. There were few of us who did not love some friend, and some of us some very dear friends. The toast I have to propose now, in solemn silence, is, "To the Memory of the Dead."

Every man in the room rose to this toast and drank it without uttering a sound, after which, while the company still remained standing, the bands struck up the Dead March in Saul.

The officers who were engaged in the combat of Balaklava celebrated the anniversary by dining together at Willis' Rooms, King street, St. James', where covers were laid for forty persons. General the Earl of Lucan, G. C. B., presided.

A DISCOVERY OF UNBURIED DEAD.

From the London Standard, Oct. 27.

The discovery of a number of dead bodies of infants on the premises of Mr. Stephen Blundell, an undertaker, at Southampton, formed the subject of investigation by the borough magistrates yesterday, when Blundell and his wife, and Frederick Petty, a journeyman carpenter, were charged with obtaining 5s. 6d. from Stephen Bennett, of Queen's Buildings, and various small sums from several parties, with intent to defraud. The man Blundell is seriously ill. The first witness called was Bennett, who stated that he lived at Queen's Buildings. On the 30th of September, his son, nineteen days old, died, and next day he went to Blundell's to see about burying it. Mrs. Blundell was there, and he asked her on what terms they would bury the child. She replied that the most would be 5s. 6d., which would include the cemetery fees of 3s. He asked her what sort of a funeral it would be, and she replied that a man would be sent to take the body away, and that it would be buried with another corpse on Sunday morning. He agreed to that, and a coffin was brought the same night by Petty, who was paid the 5s. 6d., and he took the body away. Dr. Osborne, the officer of health, said that on Thursday last he went with an inspector of nuisances to Blundell's premises, and asked the female prisoner if there was any nuisance there, and she replied "No." Pointing to a coffin on a shelf behind the counter in the front shop, he asked what it was, and she replied that it was a child sent to be buried, and that she would go to Mr. Blundell, who was ill in bed, for the certificate. While she was gone he walked into the passage, and noticed a faint death-like odor coming from the cellar or workshop below. Mr. Blundell presently came down stairs and produced the certificate of burial for Bennett's child, which he said was the one that had been found. Witness asked if he had any more bodies, and he said "Yes; there is one in the drawer in the counter under the shop," and a body was found there in a most offensive state of corruption, inside a coffin. Attracted by the peculiar odor from below, witness went down stairs, and afterward returned to the shop. He went thence for the Police, and Superintendent Breary returned with him. They went to the cellar, and the rubbish was forked about, and coffins were found and brought up to the front shop. Witness had them all opened, and found that all contained the remains of infants in various stages of decomposition. Some were in a dry, withered state; others had flesh upon them, and he noticed in one coffin two skulls. He consulted with Dr. Palk, the Police Surgeon, and they came to the conclusion that the remains were too decomposed to permit of examination. He had the coffins removed to the dead-house, and on Saturday he took all the bodies out and undressed them. Some were nicely dressed, as if pains had been taken with them; others had been wrapped in towels and napkins. There were then thirteen coffins. Two bodies had been closely packed in one; in another there were two skulls. The length of the coffins varied from seventeen inches to twenty-four and a half inches, outside measurement. Superintendent Breary deposed to visiting the premises, and said that the coffins were all over the place, covered with rubbish and dust; one was found underneath the cellar; not one was actually buried, but all were concealed, and four were close together, all in a row. Dr. Osborne, referring to the one first found in the shop, said: "I think this child must have been born alive, and lived some time;" and Blundell produced the certificate. Witness thought some of the bodies must have been there twelve months. When apprehended Blundell offered to have the bodies buried that afternoon, and Petty said that the one from Queen's Buildings (meaning Bennett's) was all he knew anything about. The Mayor said the depositions would be sent to the Home Secretary, in the hope that the Government would take up the prosecution. The prisoners were remanded for a week, bail being refused, though the prosecution did not object to it in the case of Petty.

NEW FRENCH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE DIMENSIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NEW HOME OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE AT VERSAILLES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows under date of Oct. 27:

"The *Débats* gives some details respecting the arrangements of the new House of Assembly at Versailles. A great many buildings have been pulled down, and the wing of the palace has been completely transformed. In a few weeks the new hall will be finished. The principal entrance is in the Rue de la Bibliothèque, to the left of the picture galleries. The hall is of rectangular shape, but the corners opposite the President's chair are rounded. The superficies at ordinary times is 581 metres, but by the withdrawal of a partition it can, when the Senate and House meet together, be increased to 645 metres. The seats are arranged in an amphitheatre. The lighting is effected during the day by a skylight 61 metres square; at night, a large pipe or reservoir running round the skylight will supply gas. The hall is 17½ metres high, and is consequently 6 feet loftier than the hall of the Palais Bourbon in Paris. Seventeen converging passages divide the seats into benches, each containing three, four, five, or six places. The first row of seats forms an open gallery, the second row being on a level with the capitals of the columns. There are 700 seats, or 200 more than in the Palais Bourbon. Opposite the President are sixteen great arches. Behind the President will be placed Couder's large picture representing the opening of the States-General. Two spaces on the right and left of the President's desk will be filled by Pradier's statues, now in the Corps Législatif at Paris. Two pieces of Gobelins tapestry, designed by Lebrun, and known as 'Les Maisons de France,' will also be hung on the walls. The ceiling, painted by MM. Rube and Chaperon, is divided by sculptural ornaments. It is decorated in the Louis Quatorze style with trophies and figures of Peace, War, Industry, and Agriculture, and with heads of Ceres and Minerva. The hall will be warmed in Winter and cooled in Summer by air introduced by twenty-one apertures in the coping of the roof. This system will either be worked by means of a chimney or by ventilators worked by steam. The fresh air will come from the park, and, after being purified and cooled in subterranean passages, will be introduced into the upper parts of the hall by vertical conduits.

The superficies of the new buildings is about 1,550 metres, and that of the old part of the palace employed in the works about 5,600 metres. The entrance to the hall is from the stone gallery of the old palace, which will be used as the *Salle des Pas Perdus*. Two passages open into it; the one allows Deputies to enter the house with ease; the other will be connected with the new railway station in the Rue de la Chancellerie. There will also be a bar, smoking-room, &c., connected with the gallery. The *bureaux* of the house will be in the Rue de la Bibliothèque, and will be joined by passages to the gallery in question. The offices of the short-hand writers will be on the *entresol*, the ground floor being reserved for the *Journal Officiel*, telegraph, and post offices. All these offices will be accessible from the hall by staircases. The library of the Assembly will occupy the first story of the stone gallery, and the *Salle de* 1830 be used as a reading-room. The reception-rooms of the President of the Chamber of Deputies are at the end of the gallery. The private apartments of the President are below, and their entrance is in the Cour de Monsieur. The public will enter the hall from the Rue de la Bibliothèque, where is a passage with two staircases leading to the tribunes of first and second rank. The staircase on the right also leads to a lobby where constituents may see their representatives. To conclude, the south wing of the palace is quite transformed, and in place of the tumble-down walls which formerly were such eyesores there now runs a façade 215 metres long, half brick, half stone, recalling, says the *Débats*, more the style of Louis XIII. than that of Louis XIV."

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

DECREASE DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE YEAR COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following statement, showing a decrease in the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	1874.	1875.
Alkali, pounds	878,776	746,103
Apparel and slops, pounds	109,028	75,764
Beer and ale, barrels	32,805	29,478
Copper, unwrought, cwt	724	20
Copper, wrought, cwt	717	113
Haberdashery and millinery, p'ds	587,608	458,402
Hardware and cutlery, pounds	490,166	445,003
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	3,049	2,498
Iron, railroad, of all sorts, tons	85,454	17,625
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	17,617	6,320
Iron, old, for remanufacture, tons	7,244	6,113
Steel, unwrought, tons	9,814	7,974
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., pounds	2,014	143
Linen, piece goods, yards	82,771,420	80,113,200
Machinery, other than steam engines, pounds	149,744	127,648
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes, cwt	7,438	2,873
Paper, other kinds, cwt	7,334	5,372
Silk or satin, broad stuffs of, yards	443,436	310,479
Silk ribbons of all kinds, pounds	21,356	13,410
Silk, other articles of, pounds	110,187	52,010
Articles of silk and other materials, pounds	51,362	26,191
Stationery, other than paper, pounds	75,347	50,028
Tin, unwrought, cwt	40,845	11,692
Worsted stuffs, all wool, yards	51,984,270	42,991,800
Worsted carpets, not being rugs, yards	3,298,400	1,833,600

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ON IRON-CLADS.

From the London Times.

Dr. Joseph P. Thompson writes to us, under date Berlin, Oct. 23: "Though I am an American, I have an honest pride in England's holding her own against the military powers of the Continent; and though I am an advocate of arbitration and disarmament, yet, in the present state of things, I believe in making the preparations for war as efficient as possible. The loss of the Vanguard is a calamity not to England alone, but to all maritime nations alike, since it shakes our confidence in iron-clads as a means of defiance and of defense. These ships have not yet been tested in a great naval battle with ships of like size and construction; but who can doubt that an enemy would risk a ram and its crew for the sake of sinking an iron-clad by driving against her at full head of steam? Is it wise to discard altogether the wooden ship, with its greater facility of movement and its elasticity of resistance to shocks from without? But I write this note simply to give you the opinion of the late Admiral Farragut, of the United States Navy, touching the relative value of iron and wooden ships in an engagement. He once said to me, 'I would never go into battle in an iron-clad. I could not handle my men nor inspirit them. If a ball strikes a wooden ship it sends a few splinters around, two or three poor fellows are killed or wounded, but the hole is soon stopped, the deck cleared, and the fight goes on. But in an iron-clad the men feel from the first that they are in their coffin, for they know that if a hole is knocked in her side she must sink, and it is much harder to get up their spirit for the fight. Give me a good ship of oak, and put the iron into the men.' This is worth regarding from the Admiral who always put himself at the post of danger, and who, at the capture of Mobile, stood in the fore while he directed his fleet between the fire of forts and over chains and torpedoes. A personal habit of Admiral Farragut may also be worth mentioning. At a public dinner I was seated at his side, and observed that he scarcely tasted wine. He remarked incidentally, 'I take a little wine at my dinner and at social festivities, but when I am going into action, or attempting any grave enterprise, I never allow myself to take a drop of spirit of any kind. Feeling that my country has committed to me a high responsibility, if anything should go amiss I would not have it suspected that I was not perfectly master of myself.'"

A NOTE FROM MR. DAWES.

Moved by some criticisms on a recent speech by himself, to which Gov. Gaston had given utterance, Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has written a letter in which he says: "Please allow me room to say to Gov. Gaston that he has been misinformed. When he knows better those in certain localities who hang on his skirts, while he is in power, he will trust them less. If he will read the verbatim report of my speech in the *Union* he will see that there is nothing personal in it, and no attempt to shield his Republican Councilors. I did there say, and I repeated it more fully at North Adams, that there was in and about the tunnel an 'extravagant and profligate' expenditure of the public money. But I said expressly that his Republican Councilors shared with him the responsibility—'and I do not propose to shield them one iota.' I believed then, and do now, that this is true, and so believing I felt it my duty to say so. I hope nobody else will have occasion to repeat it before the Winter is over. It is a habit in which I have indulged a good many years, of denouncing extravagant and profligate expenditures of public money wherever they occur, and somehow I can't get over the habit. If this way I have is 'unworthy a Senator of the United States,' a great mistake has been made. But my political life is not devoted to personalities. I have something else to do, and leave that whole field to those who feel it their duty to pursue me for a livelihood."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEBRASKA; ITS ADVANTAGES, RESOURCES, AND DRAWBACKS. Illustrated. By EDWIN A. CURLEY, Special Commissioner from *The Field* to the Emigrant Fields of North America. New-York: AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATION COMPANY, and AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1875.

Books like the one now before us have at least two advantages: they are likely to be impartial in what they contain, and they serve to present to the reader the judgment of a foreign observer in regard to a portion of our territory which is seeking to obtain the immigration of foreign settlers. For the task which lay before him, and which is sufficiently indicated in the above title, Mr. Curley was well qualified, and he has given us a sketch of the country he went to examine which is at once interesting and comprehensive.

Without lessening the value of the book, portions of it might have been omitted as hardly relevant to the immediate purpose of the author. This remark applies more particularly to the general observations on emigration and its history. But in those pages where the main object of the work is treated of there is much conciseness and regard for practical utility. Although written more especially as a guide for European emigrants than for the American public, it is quite as valuable to the latter. But considering the vague knowledge that is possessed by many people on the other side of the Atlantic concerning the locality of much of our Western territory, it must be conceded that a chapter devoted to that topic and to the means of getting to Nebraska is not out of place. In that chapter Mr. Curley has been careful to tell his countrymen how to reach the American Continent either at Montreal, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New-Orleans, and while referring to the advertisements of opposing roads he gives certain routes to the territory, together with the time occupied upon them and the distance; also general instructions for calculating the cost of transit. In reference to the steam-ship lines across the Atlantic, he mentions his own experience in ships belonging to five—of four of which he speaks favorably. The charges he makes against the Anchor Line are worthy the attention of the representatives of that company.

Mr. Curley writes that at the present time there are no adult natives in Nebraska—the Territory having been opened for settlement in 1854, so that native-born children do not arrive at man's estate till next year. He estimates these natives at 18,000, other native Americans at 74,000, and foreigners at 31,000, as constituting the entire population. At the time of his visit, Omaha was suffering from a depression in all branches of industry. Douglas County, outside of Omaha, had for some time hardly increased its population, and the land lay idle and unproductive. This is due to the fact that nearly all of it is held by speculators, among whom no effort has been made to bring their lots into the market. The consequence is that they lie waste, while settlers go in quest of the well-advertised lands of the railway companies. This tends to retard the progress of Omaha very considerably, and added to the panic of 1873, which checked enterprise, is quite sufficient to account for the dullness of affairs in the city. Many of the manufactures in Omaha, which are already considerable, are capable of great extension, and it is suggested that there is room for the employment of a large amount of capital in the profitable manipulation of flax, which is now being very imperfectly dealt with. There is likewise room for the manufacture of paper from straw, of glass, starch, canned and preserved fruits, and potted meats, flannels, blankets, coarse woolens, cheap carpets, and various manufactures of leather and skins.

Mr. Curley does not forget to tell his countrymen of the taxation which they must expect to meet with if they come to the United States; and enumerating the articles which an immigrant proceeding to the West would most want, he quotes a picture which we can imagine would appear not a little alarming to the eyes of a farmer with no superabundance of ready money. He shows that the Government taxation, independently of State taxes, increases the cost of all these articles as much as from 40 to 540 per cent. But he does not use this as an argument against emigration. On the contrary, he puts it forward as evidence of the value of those Western lands, where, as he justly says, so much progress has been made in spite of the enormously heavy burdens. It is not very easy, however, to determine whether this volume will or will not serve to attract a foreign population to Nebraska. It is evidently written with an intention favorable to the State, but with such strict fairness also that drawbacks are given as much prominence as the advantages. This method of proceeding is commendable, and it will tend to inspire confidence in the author's statements, but the effect it is to have will probably depend greatly upon the temperament or the predisposition of mind of the reader. The chapter on climate, for example, is not likely to present the subject in a light where it can have much attraction for the people of Great Britain. The range of temperature in Nebraska extends over 115° of Fahrenheit, "but in some places and in some years it certainly exceeds that amount." In the year 1868 it reached 136°. On the coldest day—Dec. 11—the thermometer registered 62° of frost, and on the hottest—July 20—the mercury in the thermometer rose to 106° in the shade. Data of rain-fall and other topics interesting to agriculturists are given with as much precision as the sources at command would allow, and, on the whole, they are favorable to settlers. The author, however, suggests that throughout the West, but especially in Nebraska, the State authorities, landed corporations, agricultural societies, and private individuals should devote more attention to meteorological observations, which are of the utmost value to persons at a distance in forming an estimate of the conditions surrounding the agriculturist in such localities.

Mr. Curley devotes a fair amount of space to a notice of the "surface geology" of Nebraska—a term much more appropriate than the more ordinary "nature of soils." In this, however, he does not trust to his own pen, the subject being specially treated by Prof. Samuel Aughey. Lacustrine deposits, which are among the most valuable for agricultural purposes, are said to prevail over three-fourths of the surface of Nebraska, giving the usual peculiar configuration to the uplands bordering the flood-plains of the rivers. Over eighty per cent. of this formation is finely comminuted silica, the particles being so minute that they are only to be detected by analysis or with the aid of a powerful microscope, and it ranges in thickness from five to one hundred and fifty feet. It is especially applicable to the growth of fruits of almost all kinds for which the climate is suited, being never dried up or flooded injuriously. These lacustrine deposits, which date their origin to the Pliocene era, when large portions of the land became submerged, must not be confounded with the alluvial soils, most of which were formed at the end of the Lacustrine period, or later. In almost every county the two kinds of land are to be found, and the emigrant will do well to select his future home with due regard to the plan of operations he proposes for himself and the adaptability of each particular soil. Experience has not yet decided the superiority of either, the seasons having much to do with that question. The alluvial soils sometimes contain a superabundance of alumina, and in that case the clay interferes with early planting and sowing. In other instances they contain so much lacustrine matter intermixed, that where the drainage is good cerials and fruits are as productive as on the upland. The bottom lands are, however, necessarily richer in organic matter. The sand hills about which we hear and read so much are limited to the Western portions of Nebraska, and they have not yet been sufficiently explored. In that region too are also found what are locally known as the "Bad lands," which "means a difficult region to travel, because while the surface is broken there is little if any good water, wood, or game." The formation here is the Miocene Tertiary, and the remains found in it are of the utmost interest to the geologist. "A State," says the author, "that contains within its borders such a wealth of fossil treasures ought to give in the future illustrious disciples to science."

The alkali lands, composed largely of soda compounds, with lime, magnesia, or potash, are of no great extent, but they are not barren, as some suppose. "In wet seasons such lands, if deeply cultivated, produce splendid crops of grain." Wheat, being a great consumer of the alkalis, may be grown here with advantage, the crops being large and the land benefited by the culture. There are large deposits of peat in the State, and also evidences of coal, but for this further exploration is necessary.

We may here mention incidentally the excellent maps with which this book is furnished, and the great care that is displayed in them to secure accuracy and completeness of detail, every square mile of the State being separately defined. A glance at these will suffice to justify the remark that the State, on the whole, is well watered with permanent streams. In addition, however, it is stated that almost everywhere the purest water can be procured by boring at a depth of from fifteen to forty-five feet, or sometimes deeper, to reach the bed of the lacustrine formation. It has been remarked that the climate has changed slightly with the advance of civilization, and that of late years more rain has fallen than formerly. The rainfall in 1874 was 25.73 inches. In several pleasantly-written chapters Mr. Curley describes the State as he saw it, and he enters into a number of minute particulars which will prove of much value to all who are seeking either a place of residence or investment in the far West. But we must leave them out of further consideration now, merely noting that they comprise an account of the wild fruits and natural productions of the country, also its physical features, the character and occupation of its population, the drawbacks which immigrants have to encounter, and the rich resources that await the patient and energetic toiler on the soil as well as the capitalist and manufacturer.

Mr. Curley recommends co-operative colonization. He shows how much has been done by this means hitherto, and how much may be done by it in the future, especially where the emigrants are people of but small capital. He also depicts the difficulties of isolated settlers, and the disadvantages of individual farming on too small a scale. To any intending emigrant who has already made himself familiar through the previous chapters of the book with the region which they so closely describe, this portion will prove of much practical advantage, and should receive very careful consideration. The inference deduced from it will probably be that individual settlers, unless possessed of large capital, cannot, with advantage to themselves and their families, settle upon these distant lands. And such an inference would accord with the experiences of many people, and with the convictions of many more. But upon the plan proposed the aspect of the matter is different; and if we mistake not, Mr. Curley will prove able to convince most of his readers that, weighing the disadvantages against the advantages of a life in Nebraska, the Territory offers great and substantial attractions to people of the right sort who go there in the right way. The concluding chapter explains the mode of obtaining land and the terms upon which it may be had, together with a great deal of valuable advice outside of the mere official forms and regulations, and in this way the book is rendered as complete in its nature as a guide to emigrants as it is meritorious on the ground of impartiality and the abundant attention it exhibits to practical detail.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Wild Hyacinth.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Marguerite's Journal.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*The Detective and the Somnambulist.* Chicago: W. B. Keen & Co.

—*The Catskill Fairies.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Christ in Literature.* New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

—*Tales of the Argonauts.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Bread and Oranges.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Two Thousand Years After.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*American Boyhood.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Jonah, the Self-willed Prophet.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*The Big Brother.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Two Sisters.* Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—*Opium Eating.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*The Golden Trees.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*Every Day Religion.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*History of the First Church in Springfield, Mass.* Springfield: Whitney & Adams.

—*Sewerage and Sewage Utilization.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*Heine's Prose Miscellanies.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Mysterious Island, Dropped from the Clouds.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*International Review.* Vol. II., No. 6. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* No. 192. New-York: Willmer & Roger.

—*The Geographical Magazine.* New-York: J. Wiley & Son.

—*British Quarterly Review.* No. 124. New-York: A. Brentano, Union square.

—*The Independent Primary Reader.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Fred and Jeanie.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Rapids of Niagara.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Soul Problems.* New-York: Charles P. Somerby.

—*The Little Street Sweeper.* New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

—*Life of St. John.* New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*The Bridal Eve.* Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—*Golden Truths.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*St. George and St. Michael.* New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

A PATIENT HUSBAND.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that about 2 o'clock the other morning a policeman found a man sitting on the sidewalk on Franklin street. He asked him what was the matter. "Well," said the man sadly, "my wife thinks I am drunk. I've tried twice to get in at the front door, and she put me out both times, and my self-respect won't allow me to try it again. So I'm waiting till she's quieted down a little, and then I think I can crawl through the cellar window."

LAW REPORTS.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN HARLEM.

On Saturday night, about 10:45 o'clock, a quarrel between a party of stone-cutters and a number of gasmen occurred in a drinking saloon, at One Hundred and Eleventh street and Second avenue. The stone-cutters, who are all young men, came to the City some time ago from Tuckahoe. They are at present out of employment, and are represented to have been under the influence of liquor on the evening named. The gasmen are employed in the Harlem Gas Works, and bear the reputations of industrious, sober men. From words the parties passed to blows, and a murderous affray ensued. The combatants left the saloon and continued the fight on the sidewalk. The affair soon assumed the shape of a riot, and word was dispatched to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Sergt. Long immediately called out the reserve force, which, with Sergt. Osborne at its head, soon reached the locality named. The fight was still raging, but was speedily ended. The following ringleaders in the affray was taken into custody: Francis Burke, aged twenty-two, No. 187 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street; Matthew and James Kirwin, aged respectively twenty-three and twenty-two years, One Hundred and Eleventh street and First avenue; Michael Jenkins, aged twenty-one, of Second avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street; and John Felt, of No. 2,149 Second avenue. The prisoners are all stone-cutters, and none of them were wounded. The injured gasmen are Peter Welch, No. 222 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, seriously cut about the head and face; Patrick Moynahan, No. 2,147 Second avenue, dangerously stabbed about the head, face, and neck, and John Hickey, No. 315 East Eleventh street, stabbed in the neck and nose cut off. The wounded men were attended on the spot by Drs. Meagher and Dwyer, who reside in the neighborhood. An ambulance was telegraphed for, but the surgeon who accompanied it deemed it advisable to remove the injured men to their homes instead of subjecting them to the tedious and painful ride to the Ninety-ninth street reception hospital. The prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning, before Justice Wandell, at the Harlem Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by them upon the gasmen.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Leopold vs. Hersig.	181—Smith vs. Wright.
13—Hyman vs. Abrahams.	194—Livingston vs. White.
58—Andrews vs. Vanderpoel.	205—Quigley vs. Guar. M. L. Ins. Co.
65—Quackenbush vs. Harden.	218—Goward vs. Lacey.
75—Collins vs. Buddensick.	254—Van Syckel vs. Handlon.
79—Peters vs. Little.	255—Whalen vs. Hayes.
88—Meyer vs. Josephs.	258—Hazard vs. Edgett.
97—Dorn vs. Williams.	259—Robinson vs. Edgett.
101—Garbutt vs. Delahanty.	261—Matter of Swift.
119—Piatt vs. Van Name.	262—Phillips vs. Vaughan.
121—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Gamble.	264—Frohman vs. Reid, &c.
135—McCulloch vs. Porter.	266—Miller vs. Miller.
139—Joly vs. Lacombe.	267—Laford vs. Drews.
142—Matter of Munster.	271—Palen vs. Bushnell.
176—Weimels vs. Weimels.	272—Kerner vs. Pilger.
180—People's Bank vs. Holmes.	274—Pettius vs. Roberts.
	275—Gowan vs. Alcott.
	277—Carry, Jr., vs. Curry.
	279—Hazard vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on. No. 21—Mitchell vs. Read.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1241—Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.	323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
529—Lilienthal, Ex'r, &c., vs. Ocean Nat. Bank, New-York.	1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1151—Durfo, Survivor, vs. Jordan, impleaded.	1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central Railroad of N. J.	1695—Flucke vs. Busch.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, impleaded.	243½—Newman vs. Goddard.
2483—Gibney, Administratrix, vs. Rosch.	981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.	1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1625—Southard, Assignee, vs. Walsh.	1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1133—Ahabala vs. Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impl'd.	1957—Franklin vs. Hernstein.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettoner.	1359—Potillon, Survivor, vs. Volkenning et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Na. Bank.	3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
2—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.	23—Palmer vs. The Humphrey Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co. et al.
5—O'Connor vs. McNicol.	40—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
6—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.	49—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.
Issues of Fact.	
10—Parker vs. Harrison.	
13—Brewster vs. Edwards.	
18—Gans vs. Ridgely.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
605—Fowler vs. Kingen.	769—Glanberg vs. Farley et al.
843—Towle vs. Remsen et al.	575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.	333—Shields vs. Goldman.
809—Strong et al. vs. Minzesheimer.	671—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
1423—Grenthal vs. Horning et al.	511—Prouty vs. Payne.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	729—Kimball vs. Champlain S. I. M. Co.
1529—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.	755—Berdell vs. Imp. & Tra. Nat. Bank.
1309—Philipsen vs. Conner, Sheriff.	680—Starr, Adminis'r, vs. Potts.
	1781—White vs. Nealis.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
356—Tallmadge vs. Spofford.	392—Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & P. S. S. Co.
384—Hemberg vs. Ismay.	696—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
1332—Sneoly vs. Conner, Sheriff.	876—Palmer vs. Humphrey S. H. M. Co.
594—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	890—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.	800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, Sheriff.	596—Keogh vs. Levenson.
706—Brown vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	748—Cole et al. vs. N. Y. Match Co.
1532—Morgan, administrator, vs. McVicker et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
64—White vs. Whiting, &c.	79—Ellis et al. vs. Schlohbohn.
77—Drumstadler vs. Killian.	3—Matter of Cohat.
94—Simonds M'f'g. Co. vs. Wetherbee.	46—Gifford vs. Waters et al.
98—Pfeifer vs. Buchheister.	58—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
107—Vanderpoel vs. Sullivan.	68—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
39—Terhorst vs. Weeks.	76—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
84—Baker vs. Sageman.	80—Haden et al. vs. Hanlon.
96—Gottwald vs. Bernheimer.	116—Williams vs. Kidder et al.
114—Chadbourne vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	117—Same vs. Same.
	82—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1550—Stevenson vs. Milbank.	1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
1816—Sullivan vs. Mayor.	2516—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
2635—Kelly vs. Mack.	1580—Schellhammer vs. Mott.
1265—Security B'k N. Y. vs. Nat. B'k of Republic.	1087—Schwarts vs. Peck.
1578—Grosse vs. Dunn.	1551—Poillon vs. Lichtenstein.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.	1394—Traynor vs. Burton.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.	2391—Order — Wice, by Guardian, vs. Fitch.
1264—Georget vs. Pack.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5439—Vega et al. vs. Blum.	3457—Greer vs. Johnson, Jr.
2010—Dellamater et al. vs. Burrows.	3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold et al.
3265—Shearman vs. Kirk et al.	4758—Lichtenstein vs. Eppstein.
5482—Friend vs. Wood et al.	4759—Same vs. same.
2458—Collins vs. Anthony et al.	5048—Woodhull vs. Gatger.
3277—Riker et al. vs. Kraft.	5146—Townsend et al. vs. Crow.
3315—Gessner vs. Petsch.	3918—Gallena vs. Kopke.
3367—Carley vs. Barringer.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5322—Murphy vs. Rowell.	3106—Samuels vs. Bang.
5053—Carroll vs. Cormer.	4634—Shumway vs. Myers et al.
3488—Makesson vs. Sears et al.	4857—Le Baron vs. Van Dyke et al.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.	3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt et al.
3249—Lenane et al. vs. Churchill.	2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
1649—Garrison vs. Tallman.	685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1675—Wilson vs. Snyder, Jr., impleaded.	1816—Huss vs. Carl.
5620—Tappin vs. Reynolds.	5346—Plonsky vs. Pett.
3300—Bauer vs. Heberlein et al.	5234—Brainerd vs. O'Conner, impleaded.
5549—Schoeman vs. Wilkens.	5548—Phillips vs. Artega et al.
5412—Davidson vs. Fettretch.	5279—Howe vs. Ullman.
4483—Beecher vs. Nicoll.	5435—Phillips vs. Hoyt, impleaded.
5298—Healy vs. Goldie.	5058—Wallack et al. vs. Metzger.
5258—Huguet et al. vs. Rollins.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Shomaker and William Powers, robbery.	Kerian Finnerty, rape.
Robert Mullan, felonious assault and battery.	James Burns, burglary.
Edgar C. Fuller and Waldo C. Fuller, felonious assault and battery.	Matthew Ryan, burglary.
John H. Owens, mayhem.	James Gibbs, burglary.
	Andrew Gilligan, burglary.
	William Gleason, burglary.
	Annie Warner, felonious assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$26,000 Un. Pac. S.F. 84½	800 Lake Shore...... 61⅜
5,000 do. 84⅞	2000 do. 61¼
5,000 H. & C.Mo.1st. 75½	500 do....s3. 61⅛
14,000 N. J. Cen. con.105½	700 do. 61¼
100 At. & Pacific Tel. 19½	100 do....s3. 61¼
50 do. 19	600 do....b3. 61⅜
100 Erie Railway 17½	400 do....c. 61⅜
600 do. 17¼	200 do. 61⅜
800 West'n Un. 76⅝	500 do. 61¼
600 do. 76¾	400 do....s3. 61⅛
500 do....s3. 76⅝	100 do....s3. 61
200 do. 76⅝	300 do. 61
2200 do....s3. 76½	200 do....c. 61
600 do. 76⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo..b3. 11
5 N. Y. C. & H. 104½	100 do. 10½
55 do. 104⅜	200 do. 11
55 do. 104¼	100 do. 11¼
100 Michigan Cen. 63	200 Ohio & Miss. 16¾
400 Pacific Mail 39	100 do....s3. 16⅝
800 do. 38⅞	100 do....c. 16⅝
1100 do. 39	100 do....c. 16½
700 do. 39	100 do. 16⅝
200 do. 39¼	200 Union Pacific...c. 65½
300 do. 39⅛	300 do. 65⅝
1000 do. 39⅛	100 do....c. 65⅜
600 do....s3. 38⅞	900 do. 65⅜
400 do. 38⅞	100 do. 65⅝
700 do. 39	700 do. 65¾
200 do....c. 39	200 do. 66
100 do. 39⅛	200 do....c. 66
1400 do. 39¼	100 do....b3. 66
500 do....c. 39¼	100 do. 65⅞
700 do. 39	100 do. 66
800 do. 39¼	100 do....b3. 65¾
900 do. 39¼	100 do. 65⅞
500 do. 39	100 St. Paul Pref....c. 63¼
900 do. 38⅞	100 do....s3. 63¼
800 do. 38⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 20
300 North-west'n..b3. 37⅞	200 do. 19⅞
900 do. 37⅞	100 At. & Pacific Pf.. 4⅞
200 St. Paul 34¾	100 do. 4¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......12.120⅞	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......121
3,000 do......121	2,000 do....b. c.121
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64, N..b. c.115	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c.116
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N..b. c.119	2,000 U.S.5s,'81.C....116
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.120⅞	6,000 do....b. c.116

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.R.5s, '81.116	300 Mich. Central... 63½
9,000 Dis. of C.3-65s. 69	400 Lake Shore...s3. 61½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102⅝	200 do....s3. 61⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 86	700 do. 61½
10,000 do. 85¾	5 do. 61½
2,000 C.C. & I.C.1st. 48½	300 do....s3. 61⅜
15,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.104⅞	1400 do. 61⅜
5,000 N.W.C.C. G.bs.87	500 do. 61¼
7,000 C. Pac. G. bs..103	100 Un. Pacific. 65½
20,000 Harlem 1st C.110¼	100 North-western. 37⅝
13 Imp. & Trad. Bk. 199½	200 do. 37¾
200 Canton 36	200 do. 37⅞
50 Consol. Coal 47½	500 do. 37⅝
100 Mar. a. p. 8	100 Illinois Central. 91½
390 West. Union..s3. 76⅝	6 N. J. Central. 104⅜
800 do. 76⅝	500 Rock Island...b3. 103⅞
20 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104	500 do....b60. 103⅞
1100 Erie Railway 17¼	400 St. Paul 35½
200 do. 17¼	100 do....s15. 35
200 do....s30. 17	100 St. Paul Pref. 63⅝
700 Pacific Mail 38¾	800 do. 63½
500 do....s3. 38⅝	100 do. 63⅝
800 do. 38½	100 do....s3. 63¼
300 do. 38⅝	50 Ft. Wayne. 97½
400 do. 38⅝	50 Alton & T. Haute. 5
100 do....s3. 38⅝	100 do. 5½
200 do. 38½	25 Morris & Essex..103½
1000 do. 38⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 16⅝
400 do....s3. 38⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo. 20
1100 do. 38⅝	100 do. 20½
200 do. 38⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo. 10¾
1100 do. 38⅝	100 do. 10⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 8—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday was a favorable exhibit, showing a gain in reserve of $969,950, which increases the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $9,077,200. The changes in the statement are an increase of $660,900 in loans, $3,324,600 in specie, $855,000 in deposits, and $41,700 in circulation, and a decrease of $2,140,900 in legal tenders has performed the important function of easing the loan market in the gold-room and restoring the equilibrium of the foreign exchange. The immediate effect of this has been the improvement in our export trade resulting from the higher and firmer market for merchants' sterling. This improved condition of the foreign exchanges is very important at this juncture when the grain crops of the West are being so actively marketed. As an evidence of the great progress making in this business, we may mention that for the week ending Oct. 30 the receipts at the lake and river ports of the West were 152,266 barrels of flour and 5,345,595 bushels of wheat and other grains. This shows a large increase over the corresponding weeks of many previous years. At the Southern ports the receipts of cotton for the week ending Nov. 5 were 175,244 bales—an unusually large total. These facts demonstrate the good work performed by the legal tenders sent by the New-York City banks to the interior for weeks past, and hence the decrease in this item in the bank statement, with money so abundant, is a healthy sign.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7, 1874.
Loans	$275,914,900	$276,575,800	$335,066,700
Specie	9,920,900	13,245,500	12,574,300
Legal tenders	53,455,400	51,314,500	59,451,700
Deposits	221,076,200	221,931,200	226,753,900
Circulation	17,997,700	18,039,400	25,082,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Differences.
Specie	$9,970,900	$13,245,500	Inc..$3,324,600
Legal tenders	53,455,400	51,314,500	Dec..$2,140,900
Total reserve	$63,376,300	$64,560,000	Inc..$1,183,700
Reserve required against deposits	55,269,050	55,482,800	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	8,107,250	9,077,200	Inc.. $969,950

The money market was irregular, though on the whole well supplied with capital at a slightly higher basis of rates. On Wednesday call loans advanced to gold interest under speculative bidding, but of course this was no criterion of the actual condition of the market. The continued shipments of currency to the West and South and the increased mercantile demand have induced the banks to maintain their rates at 4@5 ₱ cent., but on the street the supply was ample late in the week at 3@4 ₱ cent. The banks and other financial institutions are abundantly supplied with capital, and an advance in rates is sure to cause large offerings of money, so that it is not thought that anything approaching to stringency need be anticipated. It will be some weeks before the drain of currency to move hog products sets in, and in the meantime the banks may have an opportunity of reinforcing their supply of legal tenders. There is nothing new to report in the discount market, the supply of prime names being small, with the rates still 6@7 ₱ cent.

The London market for securities was disturbed by the suspension of the noted railway contractor, Strousberg, and other less important failures, as well as by renewed talk of political complications in the East. European stocks were depressed in consequence, and consols suffered to the extent of ¾@⅛ ₱ cent. United States Bonds held up well, however, and only at the close declined slightly. The weekly return of the Bank of England showed a decrease of £365,182 bullion, and since then £120,000 has been reported withdrawn on balance. There was a perceptible change for the better in the Sterling Exchange market in consequence of the turn toward easier rates for cash gold. The leading drawers advanced their rates from $4 78 and $4 83 to $4 81 and $4 86 for long and short sterling respectively. The former was reduced late in the week to $4 80, but demand bills sold on Saturday at $4 85@$4 85¼, and the nominal asking rate remained at $4 86. The promulgation of the Treasury programme of gold sales for the month, which are only half the amount sold during October, was followed by an advance in gold to 116⅛@116⅛; but the market underwent a great change on Wednesday in consequence of the result of the State elections, and under an active selling movement the price dropped to 114¾. On Saturday there was a recovery to 115¼ on the advices from London in regard to the depression in the market. The gold loan market exhibited more steadiness than for a long time past, and most of the business was done flat to 3 ₱ cent. interest for carrying. The Treasury has transferred considerable amounts of gold during the week to California.

Government bonds were firm and prices well sustained. The transactions, however, were small. Railroad bonds were unusually active, the chief interest centring in the Pacific issues. Early in the week these made a sharp decline, but toward the close the recovery was equally decided, and the securities left off firm. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were active, and advanced from 86½ to 87½, closing at 87. C., C. and I. C. firsts advanced to 54, but closed at a decline of about 6 ₱ cent. The high-priced bonds were actively traded in, some issues being in small supply. In State bonds, District of Columbia declined from 71 to 68, rallying to 69¼ at the close.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation exhibited firmness during the early days of the week, but subsequently prices declined. Reports industriously circulated by the "bear" clique, that it was probable the decision of the Supreme Court in the pending litigation between the Union Pacific Company and the Government would be adverse to the company, were mainly instrumental in causing the decline. Union Pacific dropped from 66⅛ to 62¼. The depression, however, was only temporary, sober second thought serving to convince even the most timid and credulous how utterly monstrous it was to suppose that the Judges of the Supreme Court would prostitute their high office and sacrifice their honor to subserve the purposes of stock gamblers by giving any the slightest intimation of their probable judgment in the case. Under the influence of the better feeling which ensued the decline was in a great measure recovered, Union Pacific advancing to 66½, and closing at a reaction of only 1⅜ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail was also made the object of a determined assault on the part of the "bears," the report in regard to the intention of the Panama Railroad Company to start an opposition line being again revived. It does not seem at all likely that the latter company seriously contemplate embarking in such an enterprise. The highest and lowest quotations for Pacific Mail were respectively 41⅛ and 37½, and the closing price 38½. Lake Shore was active, advancing to 62¾, subsequently receding to 60¼, and closing strong at 61¼@61⅜. The Granger stocks, North-western and St. Paul, were very firm, the former fluctuating between 37¼ and 38⅛, and the latter between 34¾ and 35⅛. The opinion is very generally entertained that the obnoxious legislation against these roads is likely to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. During the past three years the North-western Company has, it is stated, despite the injury resulting from the so-called Granger laws and the falling off in traffic caused by the dullness following the panic, been doing a very remunerative business. The company has steadily been replacing the iron by steel rails, and during the period intervening between June 1 and Oct. 1 of the present year, has reduced the floating debt $954,369. Western Union, after declining to 75⅛, recovered to 76¼ and closed at 76⅜@76½. The extreme prices for Erie were 17 and 18⅜, and the closing quotation 17⅛. The general market at the close was firm.

Arrangements were perfected on Friday which are likely to add a large amount of passenger and freight traffic across the Continent from Europe to China, Japan, and Australia. The parties to the arrangement are the White Star and several other of the Atlantic steam-ship lines, the overland mail roads, and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, operating the lines between San Francisco and Japan, China and Australia. Through bills of lading and through tickets for passengers are to be issued from all leading European cities to China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, and *vice versa*. Mr. Ismay, of the White Star Line, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, and who has been spending some time here and at San Francisco, expressed the opinion that the new line will draw a very considerable portion of the large business between England and Australia, China and Japan. The new Australian line is about fifteen hundred miles shorter and some twelve to fifteen days quicker than the Suez route.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, Nov. 7, 1874.
American Gold	116⅛	114⅞	110¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅛	115⅞	113⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	115	115	111¼
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	121⅛	120⅞	117⅞
New-York Central	104⅛	104	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103¼	98¾
Pacific Mail	41⅛	37½	45⅛
St. Paul Common	35⅛	34	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	63⅝	62⅛	54
Western Union	76⅝	75⅛	79⅜
Union Pacific	66⅛	62¼	36¼
Lake Shore	62¾	60¼	81⅜
Toledo and Wabash	6¼	6	20¾
North-western Common	38⅛	37⅛	38⅞
North-western Preferred	52⅛	51	54
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅝	118⅛	109¼
New-Jersey Central	106	105½	106¾
Panama	137	135	115
Erie	18⅞	17	28⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅞	16⅛	30⅝
C. C. and Indiana Central	5⅝	4⅞	9¾
Harlem	132	132	130

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 6.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104¼	104¼	104⅛	104¼
Erie	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Lake Shore	61¾	61⅛	61¼	61⅜
North-western	38⅛	37¼	37¼	37⅜
Rock Island	103⅞	103¾	103¾	104
Mil. and St. Paul	35⅛	34¾	35	35⅛
Mil. and St. P. Pref.	63½	63¼	63	63⅜
Del., L. and West.	118⅜	118¼	118⅛	118½
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105½	105½	105¾
Michigan Central	64	63¼	63⅛	63½
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	90½	91¼
Union Pacific	66½	65	65	65⅛
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	5	5	4¾	5
Han. and St. Jos.	20⅛	19⅞	20	20¼
Han. and St. Jo. Pf.	23	23	22½	23
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾	16½	16¼	16½
Missouri Pacific	11¼	10½	10⅞	11¼
Western Union	76¾	76¼	76⅜	76½
Atlan. and Pac. Tel.	19⅛	19	18¾	19
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38½

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	October	$22,264,765
August	30,805,475	Nov. 6	3,310,520
September	23,527,508		
Total			$105,882,272
Total, same period in 1874			127,929,115
Decrease in 1875			$22,046,843

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	October	$22,159,396
August	20,866,185	Nov. 6	1,893,917
September	20,630,040		
Total			$90,810,856
Total same period of 1874			100,706,490
Decrease in 1875			$9,895,634
Gold, Nov. 6, 1875			115¼
Gold, Nov. 7, 1874			110¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	October	$1,957,605
August	3,954,427	Nov. 6	604,151
September	1,245,862		
Total			$16,516,196
Total, same period in 1874			15,055,659
Increase in 1875			$1,460,537

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,717	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,233	1,313,544
Oct. 1 and 2	430,903	48,745
Oct. 9	2,066,000	711,100
Oct. 16	2,097,210	85,300
Oct. 23	2,141,700	71,277
Oct. 30	1,922,000	2,140,000
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Total	$38,106,542	$19,865,180
Total to same date in 1874	44,638,905	29,712,198

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Wool—Market quite active; prices well sustained, and the prospects of trade are more encouraging. Receipts continue large; fine Ohio and Pennsylvania have been more sought after, and the sales of this description have been larger than any previous week since the new clip commenced coming forward, the transactions including 450,000 lb., mostly X and XX Fleeces, at 46c.@47½c. There are now no XX Fleeces offering under 46c., and the most desirable lots are firm at 47c.@47½c., about 5c. ₱ lb. less than the current rates for the corresponding week last year. Medium and No. 1 Fleeces have been selling at 45c.@49½c., and still continue quite firm. In Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces very little has been done; some few sales have been made at 42c.@45c. for X and No. 1, but buyers have turned their attention almost exclusively to fine Fleeces, as these Wools are evidently very cheap at present prices. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, and in prices no change has taken place; 62c. is the outside price for the most desirable lots of domestic, down to 50c.@55c. for Delaware selections, and all lots offering continue to be readily taken. The transactions in California Wool have again been quite large, comprising upward of 100,000 lb. at from 20c.@34c. for Spring, and 15c.@22½c. for Fall. There is still a good assortment of California offering, but with a continuance of the present demand, desirable lots will soon be difficult to difficult to find. Pulled Wools are selling more freely, the transactions comprising 250,000 lb. for the week, principally Supers, from 40c.@50c. ₱ lb.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	17	Leather, sides	11,128
Beans, bbls.	406	Rice, pkgs.	225
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	164
Copper, bbls.	86	Pea-nuts, bags	154
Cotton, bales	5,907	Skins, bales	3
Flour, bbls.	22,568	Oil-cake, pkgs.	457
Wheat, bushels	273,192	Beef, pkgs.	65
Corn, bushels	7,500	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,387
Oats, bushels	9,750	Lard, tcs.	545
Malt, bushels	1,900	Butter, pkgs.	4,301
Barley, bushels	39,212	Cheese, pkgs.	7,184
Peas, bushels	2,240	Spelter, pcs.	660
Grass-seed, bags	25	Starch, pkgs.	1,660
Broom-corn, bales	60	Sugar, bbls.	388
C. Seed-oil, bbls.	46	Tea, pkgs.	6
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	5	Tallow, pkgs.	21
Eggs, bbls.	2,498	Tobacco, hhds.	28
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, pkgs.	195
Hides, No.	500	Wool, bales	147
Hides, bales	108	Whisky, bbls.	260
Lead, pigs	955		

BRICKS—Have been in light receipt and nominal demand at full unchanged prices. Pale at $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4@$5; Haverstraw, $5 50@$6 25; Up-river, $4 75@$5 25; Long Island, $5@$5 25, with yard prices 50c. above these rates; Croton front, $11@$12 for Brown; $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $46@$52 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ thousand on these figures.

BROOM-CORN—Small sales of new have been reported at about steady figures: Brush, Short Green, 11c.; Hurl Green, 10c.; Green, Medium, 7c.@8½c.; Red and Red-tipped, 6c.@7c.

COCOA—Transactions have been in job lots, with quotations as follows: Caracas, 14c., gold; Maracaibo, 26c.@30c., do.; Guayaquil, 9c.@9½c., do.; St. Domingo, 7¾c.@8c., do.

COFFEE—Rio has been rather more steadily held, owing to more favorable Rio advices, without, however, increase of demand; sales, 500 bags, per South America, on private terms. Of Maracaibo a sale was rumored at 21½c., gold. Quotations—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 18c.@18¼c., gold; fair cargoes, 19¼c.@19½c.; good cargoes, 19¾c.@20c.; prime cargoes, 20¼c.@20½c.; jobbing lots, 17½c.@21c.; Santos, fair to good, 19c.@20c.; Java, (Government bags,) 26c.@27c.; Java, (grass mats,) 27c.@28c.; Singapore, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21¾c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.

COTTON—For early delivery has not varied in price, with a higher business. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,809 bales, (of which 1,605 bales were on last evening,) including 497 bales to spinners, 1,308 bales for export, and 4 bales to speculators. Future deliveries have been quiet but very firm as regards prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 6,900 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; December, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; January, 13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13½c.@13 7-32c.; April, 13 23-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,907 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,224 bales, against 20,231 bales same day last week, and for the week, 174,386 bales, against 168,577 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 931,039 bales, against 814,666 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 51,090 bales; to the Continent, 20,304 bales....Stock in New-York, 92,383 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 487,732 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Low Mid.	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 9-15	19 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12½
Strict Good Ord.	12 5-16	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market still ruled in buyers' favor, with only a very moderate business reported. Shippers were rather disposed to hold off, while the local trade refused to purchase more than sufficient to supply pressing wants. Sales, 13,100 bbls., including No. 2 Flour at $3 80@$4 70, chiefly at $4@$4 50; common to choice Superfine at $5@$5 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 70; very choice to fancy do. at $5 75@$6 10; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 70; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$7 50; Extra Round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 65 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra Plain, $5 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 10@$7, and patent at $6 25@$10, mainly at $7@$8 75, including 2,800 bbls. shipping Extra at $5 50@$5 70; and 3,400 bbls. City Mills, mainly at $6 25@$6 60, the market closing dull and in buyer's favor. In Southern Flour there was only a very moderate trade reported at about former prices; sales, 900 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for Superfine; $5 45@$6 50 for poor to choice shipping Extra, and $6 55@$9 for good to very choice trade and family brands. Rye Flour was steady and quiet; sales, 250 bbls. at $4 25@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine, mainly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine. Corn-meal was in fair request; sales, 900 bbls. at $3 30@$3 85 for Yellow Western, including 200 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 85; $3 30@$3 75 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 92½ for Brandywine delivered, at the steamer. A sale of 400 sacks Baltimore Meal was made at $1 32 ₱ 100 lb. Buckwheat Flour was in limited request at $2 40@$2 75 ₱ 100 lb. for State and Pennsylvania, including fancy parcels at $2 65@$2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat was about 1c. lower, with a little better export demand, chiefly for low grades of Spring and common Winter Red Western, in part to arrive. The dull state of the flour market kept millers from operating. Sales, 182,000 bushels at $1 04 for rejected Spring; $1 12, in store and $1 14 afloat for No. 3 Chicago; $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 35@$1 35½ for No. 1 Milwaukee, the latter price for a very choice parcel, 95c. for badly-damaged Winter Red Western; $1 20@$1 26 for common to fair do; $1 16 for two boat loads common Winter Red to arrive next week; $1 40 White Michigan, and $1 45 in bond for very choice White Canada, (8,000 bushels,) to arrive soon, the market closing with a moderate export inquiry. Rye was quiet at 80c.@85c. for Western, and 88c.@90c. for State. Canada Peas were in better request at about former prices; sales, 16,000 bushels, to arrive in all November, at $1 04, in bond. There was a fair business reported in Barley, and the market still ruled in buyers' favor; sales, 39,300 bushels Canada West, part at $1 05 for common stained, $1 18 for No. 2 Bay Quinte, and the remainder on private terms; and 21,400 bushels Two-rowed State, part at 87½c., and the balance on terms not reported. Barley Malt was dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bushels fair to prime Canada West at $1 35½@$1 42½, cash. The Corn market was in buyers' favor, with only very moderate transactions reported. The demand was chiefly for home use. Sales, 53,000 bushels, at 74c.@74½c. for steamer Mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for sailing vessel, the latter very choice; 76c.@77c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, (car lots;) 74c.@75c. for good to prime Mixed Western, in store; 72c.@73c. for soft and heated Mixed; 76c. for Western, and 73c. for new crop Yellow Jersey. Oats were about 1c. better, with a moderate supply and fair demand. Sales, 71,000 bushels, at 41c.@47c. for Mixed Western; 47½c.@48c. bid for No. 2 Chicago; 49½c. for 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive soon; 45c.@47c. for Mixed State; 47c. for inferior White Iowa; and 49c.@54c. for White State, latter price very choice. Buck-wheat was dull and nominally unchanged. Feed was dull at $20@$26 ₱ ton. Exports to European ports for the week, 26,760 bbls. Flour, 676,167 bushels Wheat, 375,262 bushels Corn, 25,858 bushels Peas.

HAY, &c.—Has been advanced a trifle, with small receipts and a fairly active inquiry; shipping Hay, 70c.; prime do., 85c.@$1 05; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Straw at 90c.@$1 for long Rye; 70c.@75c. for short Rye, and 50c.@60c. for Oat.

HEMP, &c.—Manila Hemp has been quoted at 7c.@7½c., gold; Sisal Hemp, 4½c.@4¾c., do.; American, dressed, $240@$245 for double, $190@$200 for single, and $135@$140 for undressed. Jute Butts quiet at 2⅞c.@3c., currency; Jute at 3¼c.@5c., gold.

HIDES—Have been in more demand at firm prices; sales, 1,160 Rio Grandes, 20, gold, cash, less four months' interest; 7,815 Montevideo, 1,000 wet-salted Texas, 1,300 Montevideo seconds, on private terms, and 800 City Slaughters at 10c. Receipts for the week have been 15,205, sales, 34,240; stock on hand, 184,000, with 327 bales Calcutta Cow, and 1,465 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Foreign neglected and altogether nominal; New-Orleans wanted at strong prices; Cuba, refining stock, 50 test, 33c.; Grocery, 36c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 38c.@55c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Barbadoes, 36½c.@44c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; English Islands, 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans, 58c.@64c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and steady; sales, 350 bbls. E and F at $2 10, and 200 bbls. at $2@$2 25....We quote within the range of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, $2 05@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 25 for No. 1, $4 25@$5 25 for Pale, $5 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine easier and dull; sales, 100 bbls. at 41½c., closing at 41c.@41½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted a trifle lower and dull. Refined quiet and steady. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; do., in shipping order, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Refined at 13⅜c.; do., in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 10½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, 13c.; do., at Baltimore, 12⅞c.@13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull and rather weak; sales, 50 bbls. for shipment at $23; new, seller's option remainder of the year, at $21@$21 25; for January, February, and March deliveries, $20 50; of Extra Prime, 20 bbls. sold at $16; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50, and Prime Mess, $19 50@$20....Dressed Hogs have been firmer, quoted at 9⅞c.@10⅞c....Cut-meats have been quiet; Clear Bellies at 14¼c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@17¼c.; Smoked Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Shoulders, 9½c.; Pickled Hams, 13½c.@14c.; Sales, 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12c.@13½c....Bacon has been dull; Western Long Clear, Summer cured 13c.; do. for West Indies at 13½c.@13¾c.; sales 200 bbls. Short Rib, at the West, November delivery, 11c....Lard has been weak and very quiet; sales, 150 tcs. New Western steam, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; 50 tcs. choice new, 13⅜c.; 1,500 tcs. contract, November, 13⅛c., closing at 13c. bid and 13 3-32c. asked; 250 tcs., remainder of the year, 12¾c., closing at 12 11-16c.; 500 tcs., seller's option, 10 months, 12⅝c.; 240 tcs. City Steam, 13c., and 250 tcs. refined at 13½c....Beef has been in moderate jobbing demand; sales, 125 bbls. new at $13 for Extra and $12 for Plain Mess; and 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $34@$34 50; Prime Mess, tierced, $23; India Mess, $25; Packet at $16@$17; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35....Beef Hams quiet at $23 50@$24....Butter has been more active and unchanged; quoted at 21c.@36c. for State; 16c.@34c. for Western, the latter price for Creamery....Cheese dull and nominal; quoted at 10c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factories....Eggs steady; 30c. for Western, and 31c.@32c. for State and Jersey....Exports to European ports for the week, 749 pkgs. Pork, 1,472 pkgs. Beef, 1,452 pkgs. Lard, 5,059 pkgs. Bacon, 1,796 pkgs. Butter, 15,556 pkgs. Cheese.

SUGARS—Raw less active, but firm; sales 160 hhds. Centrifugal, 8¾c.; 337 hhds. English Islands, 7½c.@7¾c. for low grade; 300 hhds. and 500 bxs. Muscovado at 8⅛c. for about good. Refining; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7⅞c. Sales, prime do. 8¼c....Refined steadily held and fairly active; At 9⅞c.@10c., soft Yellow, 9c.@9⅝c.; Crushed, 11c.; Powdered and Granulated, 10½c.; Cube Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅝c.

TALLOW—There has been a moderate export and a light local trade at steady prices. Sales, 60,000 lb. at 9½c.@9⅝c. for good and prime. Stearine has been dull at 14¼c.

TEA—More active and steadier as regards values; sales, 1,700 half-chests Oolong.

WHISKY—Unchanged; sales 150 bbls. at $1 17.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very light business in berth room, with rates without quotable change. The demand for vessels on charter has been moderate, chiefly for petroleum tonnage....To Liverpool, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef and 600 bbls. Pork, on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Sugar, reported at 40s.; 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d.; 500 bales do. at ⅜d.@13-32d. ₱ lb.; also, 640 bales Hops, 1,878 bales Domestics, 494 bbls. Apples; 1,600 bxs. Cheese; 2,100 bxs. Bacon; 148 hhds. Tallow, 1,672 bales Cotton, and 315 pkgs. Provisions (all of recent shipment) at market rates; and by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; and from Philadelphia, by steam, (reported thence,) 12,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, both at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 600 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s.; 60 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 40 tons Leather at 70s.; 150 bbls. Extract Bark at 35s.; 400 tons Hides at 37s. 6d.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,236 tons, (now here,) with Cotton from Norfolk on private terms, and a British bark, 700 tons, with do. from Galveston at ⅝d. ₱ lb., with option of Havre....To London, by sail, 100 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel....To Glasgow, by steam, 290 bxs. Bacon, 5,100 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Resin, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 227 tcs. Beef, 140 hhds. Tallow, 75 bbls. Pork, 931 sacks Oil-cake, 154 tcs. Lard, and 800 bbls. Apples, (all of recent shipment,) at market rates....To Cork, for orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 8,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; another, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at the same rate. A bark with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....To Bremen, by steam, 192 cases Tobacco, 979 bales do., 100 tcs. Lard, 1,521 bales Cotton, 200 bbls. Beef, and 196 bbls. Resin, (of recent shipment,) at market rates; also, a Norwegian bark, 350 tons, with Tobacco in cases, from Baltimore, at 13s. ₱ case, equal to 30s. ₱ hhd....To the Continent, a bark, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....To Havre, a British bark, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d....To Trieste, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 1½d. and £6 gratuity....To Genoa, a British bark, 304 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back with Marble from Leghorn at $4,750 and port charges....To Leghorn, an American bark, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 35s....To Alicante, an American bark, hence with Kentucky Tobacco at 40s....To Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber from Wilmington, at $9 gold....To Jamaica, a schooner, hence, with general cargo at $1,000 gold....To Havana, an American brig, 448 tons, hence, with Oil in cases, at 13½c. ₱ case....To Trinidad, a bark, with 500 tons Coal, from Baltimore, at $4....To Charleston, a schooner, 600 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia, at $1 50....To Philadelphia, a schooner, 150 tons, with Ordnance Stores from Fortress Monroe and Fort Delaware at $4 50. Another, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6....To Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Woodstock Mills, at $6 25. Another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $6, privilege of Philadelphia, at $6 50, or New-York, at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet, unchanged; fair inquiry for low and medium grades. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57@$1 57½, cash; $1 60, November; No. 3 do., $1 31@$1 31½, cash; $1 31½@$1 31¾, November. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 48c.@49⅛c. bid, cash, according to location; 46¼c.@46½c. November; 42c. all the year. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 34½c. bid, cash. Barley—Buyers and sellers apart; no transactions. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork higher at $23 50. Green-meat—Sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Des Moines at 7¼c. and 10¼c. Lard dull and drooping; offered at 12¾c.@12⅞c. for next week. Bulk Meats dull; loose lots nominally 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Shoulders; 11½c.@11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11⅞c.@12⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon irregular, but in the main higher; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14c. and 14¼c.@14½c. Whisky steady, unchanged. Live Hogs—Demand good at full prices; market bare; little done; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 20; Packing, $7@$7 37½; Butchers, $7@$7 25. Cattle dull and nominal; good to choice Natives, $5@$6 12½; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 50; Native Stockers, $3@$3 75; Feeders, $3 80@$4 25; Cows, $2 40@$3; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4 12½; medium to choice, $2 70@$3 15; common, $1 53@$2 65. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 830 head; Cattle, 670 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 276,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 122,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 11,600 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 11,600 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Corn, 116,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 197,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; do. to interior points—Wheat, 12,500 bushels. Canal Freights opened at 10c. on Wheat and closed firm at 11c.; Corn nominally 9½c. and Oats 6c., all to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged; 720 bbls. sold. Wheat inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 30. Corn dull and scarce; 2,500 bushels high mixed Western at 65c. Oats offered at 40c. for No. 2 Chicago; no sales. Rye quiet; 450 bushels prime State at 84c. Barley—Transactions kept entirely private. Peas and Beans dull. Pork quiet at $23 50 for new heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. High-wines unchanged. Grain afloat on the canal for tide-water—Wheat, 1,938,000 bushels; Corn, 376,000 bushels; Oats, 320,000 bushels; Barley, 485,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 52½c., spot; 50⅞c.@51c., November; 47¼c. bid, all the year; Rejected, 51¼c.@51½c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 30⅞c., spot; 30¾c.@30⅞c., all options. Barley steady and firm at 87c. bid, spot; 85½c., December. Rye tending downward; sales at 65c. Pork in fair demand and lower; new, $21; old, $21 62½@$22, spot; $19 12½@$19 15, all the year. Lard dull and heavy at $12 35, spot; $12 07½@$12 10, January. Whisky steady and firm at $1 12@$1 12½. The number of Hogs packed here since Sept. 1 is 62,000 head. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 31,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 282,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; old do., $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 15; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 17; December, $1 19; January, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 19; No. 3 do., $1 06½; Rejected do., 91½c. Corn dull; high Mixed, 60c.; no grade, 58½c.; new, 54c.; damaged new, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 34c.; December, 35c.; January, 35⅞c.; White, 41c.; Michigan, 33¼c.; Rejected, 29½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c.; Ogdensburg, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Flour steady; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of old Extra White Michigan at $1 58; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35. Corn quiet; sales at 71c. Barley lower; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 04@$1 05; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 12. Corn-meal—$29 Bolted; $28 Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $21@$22; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—98,000 bushels Barley, 1,553,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—97,400 bushels Barley, 708,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat very firm, but quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 39@$1 40; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm, steady, and unchanged. Rye firm but quiet at 80c.@85c. Hay dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $20@$23. Provisions scarce and firmer. Pork scarce and firmer at $23 50. Bulk Meats—No round lots offering; jobbing sales: Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Bacon—Fair demand; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c. Hams, 15¼c.@16c. Lard steady; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter quiet, steady, and unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6¾c.; Refined, 13c.@13¼c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 16.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15½; hard, $1 24½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 08; November, $1 08; December, $1 07⅞; No. 3 do., 98c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 at 56c.@56½c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 at 32c. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 Spring, afloat, $1 04; No. 3 do., 55c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 at 70c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard, 13c.@13¾c. for prime. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 11½c. Freights quiet, but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 136,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, lower; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn dull; Old, 58c.@60c.; New, 40c.@42c. Oats dull at 28c.@38c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 15@$1 30. Rye quiet, unchanged. Pork scarce and firm at $22 50. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Kettle, 13¼c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c., partly cured, loose. Bacon nominal. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at 7¼c. Live Hogs active and higher; common light, $7@$7 25; good light and Packing, $7 25@$7 50; good Butchers', $7 50@$7 65; Receipts, 1,970 head; Shipments, 850 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 12.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand active, prices irregular; Extra, $1 31½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25¼; No. 2 White Fall, $1 18½; Amber Michigan, $1 18. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 56c. Oats inactive; Mixed, 37c. Barley nominally unchanged. Receipts last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Flour and wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn quiet and steady at 60c.@62c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions—Fair demand; supply very limited. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. and 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14¼c. and 14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 12. Bagging quiet, unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 1,055 bales; gross, 2,480 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,110 bales; to France, 3,044 bales; to the Continent, 1,475 bales; sales, 4,750 bales; stock, 114,573 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,122 bales; exports coastwise, 601 bales; sales, 2,599 bales; stock, 68,453 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 3,472 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 64,019 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 6,001 bales; sales, 2,114 bales; stock, 30,029 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,437 bales; sales, 1,047 bales.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull, weak, and unsettled; shipping, $3 75@$6, with few sales; Cows, $2 50@$3 25; Stockers and Texans, $2 50@$3 75; shipments, 2,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market active but weak; prices about 10c. lower; poor to extra, $7 25@$8, chiefly $7 40@$7 50; shipments, 4,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; prices nominally unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛ ₱ cent., or ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; New 5s, 103⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼; do., Preferred, 31.

2 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 3-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6. United States Bonds, new 5s, 98⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 6—Evening.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 19,000 bales, of which 2,100 were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery, at 6⅞d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 2,800 bales were American. Provisions—Bacon, 60s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 3:30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Sugar—Opening on demand. The market has for several days been dull, with small business transacted, but closed active; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 14¼@15¼ reals ₱ arroba; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 140,500 bxs., and 8,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 1,550 bxs. and 150 hhds; exports of the week, 27,500 bxs. and 428 hhds., including 9,900 bxs. and 224 hhds. to the United States. Butter, $55@$80 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $36@$37 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams, $58@$62 ₱ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $49@$49 50 ₱ quintal; do., in tins, $52@$53. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $30@$34 ₱ quintal. Wax, White, $18@$23 ₱ arroba. Naval Stores nominal. Empty Hogsheads, $7 75@$8. Lumber dull; last sales of White Pine at $34, in gold, ₱ M., and Pitch Pine at $31@$33. Shooks dull; box, 8 reals; sugar hhds., 20@21 reals. White Navy Beans, 28@28½ reals ₱ arroba. Corn, 11½@12 reals ₱ arroba. Hops long shaved; last sales at $60 ₱ M. Freights dull and nominal. Exchange active at last quotations.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Nov. 6, by order of Executors, to close estate of Patrick Boylan, deceased, James M. Miller sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 80, situate on Second avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh street, for $14,000, to James Cassin, one of the heirs to the estate. This was the only sale made, the remaining auctions noticed for the day being adjourned as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, east of First avenue, Nov. 13. Sale by E. A. Lawrence of property on Barretto avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, Nov. 17. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two houses and lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, Nov. 20. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, Nov. 27, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of house and lot on East Fifty-eighth street, east of Third avenue, Nov. 27. No other business was transacted.

The principal sale of the week was one made on Monday by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of twelve lots, eight on Eighth avenue, west side, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, and two on each street in rear, the entire plot selling for $160,000, or about $40,000 under the sum for which the property was mortgaged. Another noticeable transaction was a sale by Messrs. Muller & Son, on Thursday, of two lots on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue, one for $19,500 and the other for $20,000. These prices are fair, and the sale is considered by judges a good one. The Exchange has been well attended during the week, and the general market has shown some improvement. How far the failure of L. J. Phillips, a very large operator, both on his own account and for others, will affect business remains to be seen, but until real estate bought at the extreme high figures of two and three years ago settles down, and things arrange themselves on a firm, moderate basis, we need not look for any great activity.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending last Saturday, Nov. 6, amounts to $369,265, as against $693,479, the figures for the previous week.

Mr. Morris Wilkins, Jr., a son of the late P. R. Wilkins, so well known and remembered in real estate circles for many years past, with the Messrs. Muller, has opened an office on his own account at No. 4 Pine street. In addition to a general business, he will make a specialty of negotiating mortgages, effecting insurance, and collecting rents. Mr. Wilkins has had a good training, and should succeed.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all at the Exchange, except one in Brooklyn on Tuesday, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 8.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of land, 55 by 6.5 by 55.7 by 12.4, on Broadway, west side, 20.9 feet south of Fifty-third street, adjoining the Saratoga Hotel.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 78.7, on Madison avenue, east side, 32.1 feet south of Eighty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 102.2, with improvements, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 102.2 by 100, with improvements, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By Wood & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 118, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 220 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 28.6 by 177.6 by 26.6 by 177.9, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 243 feet east of Avenue A. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a farm, containing seventy-nine acres of land, located in the town of Tuscan, Sullivan County.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brown-stone front store and dwelling, with lot 25.9 by 100, No. 174 Second avenue, north-east corner of Eleventh street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, of one brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 253.9 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 141.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 42 by 103.3, on West Thirteenth street, south side, 187 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a triangular plot of land, 229.1 by 307.2 by 204.6, (irregular,) located near Sherman Creek and the proposed new National Guard parade ground, 12,133 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and 962 feet west of Tenth avenue, being a portion of the old Dyckman estate.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at Brooklyn, in the vestibule of the Kings County Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale of fifty-five valuable building lots, situate respectively on Union, President, Carroll, Crown, and Degraw streets, Franklin and Classon avenues. Also, 350 desirable building lots, located in the town of New-Utrecht, and situate between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-eighth streets, Third and Fifth avenues, as laid down on county map. Also, 400 building lots in the town of New-Utrecht, lying between Eighty-second street and Benson avenue, Thirteenth and Fifteenth avenues. All the above property, it is announced, will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder, and in such plots as may be desired.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Assignee's sale, under the direction of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., of the following valuable City real estate: One five-story brick house, (renting for $200 per month,) with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, between Worth and Park streets; two five-story brick houses, (renting for $400 per month,) with lots each 25 by 75, Nos. 827 and 829 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street; one five-story brick house, (renting for $100 per month,) with lot 25 by 50, No. 500 West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue, in rear of above; four five-story brick houses, (renting for $150 per month apiece,) with lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 319, 321, 323, and 325 East Sixtieth street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue; two four-story brick houses, with lots each 24 by 74, on First avenue, west side, 19.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; and one four-story brick house, (renting for $75 per month,) on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 98.9, No. 45 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 177.6 by 100 by 98.9 by 20 by 78.9 by 80, with improvements, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18 by 80, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 124 feet west of First avenue.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 975 First avenue, west side, 50.4 feet south of Fifty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Black, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 188 feet west of Avenue A.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 100.8, on East Ninety-second street, north-east corner of Fifth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court partition sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, one and one-half story brick store and lease of lot, 45 by 73, No. 757 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street; term of lease five years, with twenty-one years renewal, ground rent $200 per annum. Property rents for $2,600 per year.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house with plot 150 by 115.9, on Gouverneur street, north-west corner of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3 of the Dyckman estate; also four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale under the direction of Mr. Jacob Weart, of the very valuable business property, Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers street, south-west corner of Church, embracing two lots, each 25 by 75, with two five-story brown stone front houses, covering same, thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the premises, Nos. 417, 419, and 421 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of First avenue, comprising three lots, together in size 75 by 98.9, with one three-story brick factory, (used as an iron foundry,) one two-story brick stable, one one-story brick building and a frame building thereon.

Friday, Nov. 12.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the plot of land, 102.2 by 70, with one two-story brick and one two-story frame building thereon, located on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fourth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Root, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Cobb, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, two lots, together in size 50.5 by 75, on Sixth avenue, (as widened,) north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 287.11 and the other 321 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 50.11, on Delancey street, north side, 25 feet east of Essex street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108 by 314 by 105 by 286.4, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, 186 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 8 Gansevoort street, south side, 211 feet east of Hudson street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of five lots, together in size 125 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Orchard street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 2d av., n. w. corner of 37th st., lot 24.9x80..$14,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 5.

No. 386 Pearl st., leasehold; Louis Newman to David Hirsch	nom.
No. 386 Pearl st., leasehold; David Hirsch to Isaac Kraft	nom.
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; also, 112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; also, 111th st., n. s., 298.7 ft. west of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; Cornelia A. Avery and husband to Louisa S. Hoover	$48,000
Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 78th st., 57.10½x94; Richard N. Arnow to Ezra Grinnell	30,000
78th st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; same to same	60,000
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 55th st., 20.5x80.6; Joseph R. Benjamin and wife to Simeon J. Drake	39,400
Mott st., s. s., 25x100, Twenty-third Ward; Henry Behler to John H. Bohling	500
55th st., w. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Simeon J. Drake and wife to Joseph R. Benjamin	32,000
Mott st., s. s., 25x100, Twenty-third Ward; John H. Bohling and wife to Magdalena Behler	500
2d av., e. s., 64.7¾ ft. s. of 22d st., 19.11¾x100; Clark C. Burton to Mary Traynor	10,000
66th st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.5; Frederick Haubuer and wife to Ezra Grinnell	60,000
33d st., s. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 10th av., 17.6x74; Catharine Franay to Mary McCann	4,140
Broome st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Columbia st., 24.9x100; Frederick Fels and wife to Amalie Schuessler	25,000
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; also, 112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; also, 111th st., n. s., 298.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; Lydia S. Johnson to Cornelia A. Avery	15,000
Water st., No. 614, n. s., between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts., 26.2x irregular; also, Water st., n. s., No. 616; Hiram Kilborn and wife to Joseph B. Lichtenstein	55,500
78th st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; also, Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 78th st., 57.10x94; Stephen Valentine to Richard N. Arnav	60,000
1st av., n. w. corner 73d st., 77.2x100; Philip Miller and wife to Ezra Grinnell	90,000
52d st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 1st av., irregular; Isaac E. Valentine to Ezra Grinnell	144,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 74th st., irregular; same to same	13,000
2d av., e. s., 64.7¾ ft. s. of 22d st., 19.11¾x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Clark C. Burton	4,000
128th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., irregular; William Sinclair, Referee, to Joseph B. Hart	17,100
10th av., w. s., 202.5 ft. n. of King's Bridge road; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to Hosea B. Perkins	7,000
142d st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of Willis av., irregular; Twenty-third Ward; also, 127th st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th av., 226x99.11; Mary A. Simmonds and husband to Henry C. Holmes	nom.
126th st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Addison Smith and wife to Caroline S. Reid	18,000
7th st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Seligman Solomon and others to John G. Smidt	12,000
1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d st., 25x80; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to James Fay	19,000
George W. Graham & Son to Alexander Douglas; general assignment	....

LEASES RECORDED.

Spring st., Nos. 97 and 99, stores, 6 years, May, 1873; Charles Knox to George T. Kintner	$5,000
No. 105 South st., 4 years and 9 months; Mary Elsworth to John J. Flynn	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for Winter or longer, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at very greatly reduced rates, indeed. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—46TH st., near 5th av., four-story brown stone, high stoop, recently frescoed and put in perfect order; will be sold with modern furniture, by first-class makers; price according to present values. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, (four in number,) a nicely furnished house for one or two years; location 5th and Madison avs., 30th and 50th sts.; rent, $2,500 to $3,000. Address S. E. G., Murray Hill Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MILK FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, lightly encumbered; 128 acres, twenty-eight cows, six horses, ten hogs; well watered, fruited, and wooded; buildings good; thirty miles from City, in New-Jersey.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife; Charles M. Cowdrey and Sarah L., his wife; Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, (sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey,) Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Milesquare to the road leading to Tuckahoe.

That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased, and on the north by land late of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook, and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased—containing seventy-two acres more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death. Excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands, now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres. And excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres, said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned.

And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York & Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map.

The premises will be put in two parcels as above described.

Dated September 25, 1875.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o11-law6wM

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 11TH ST., on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
The house is five-story, brown-stone; has store on first floor, dwelling above, lot 25.9 by 100 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent $22 50 per month; keys with Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET—NORTH-west corner of Broadway and 53d st.; hard wood finish; halls lighted, cleaned, and warmed; porter furnished. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.
(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF BARNUM'S HOTEL, BARNUM'S HOTEL, Corner Broadway and 20th st.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. The entire
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
of this well-known hotel. The hotel contains everything appertaining to a first-class house.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagees.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on TUESDAY and following days at 3:30 P. M., an attractive assortment of English and American books, consisting of standard and miscellaneous works, illustrated books, juveniles, prayer-books, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CUT GOLD EAR-RING, BETWEEN NO. 327 Lexington av. and Brokaw's clothing store, on Saturday morning. By leaving it at No. 327 Lexington av. the finder will be liberally rewarded.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—RICHARD II.—Edwin Booth, Mr. Fisher.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE HUGUENOTS—Wachtel.

WALLACK'S.—CASTE—George Honey.

LYCEUM.—MARINA—Mexican Troupe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. John Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish in our edition of Sunday next the first part of a new poem by MR. ROBERT BROWNING, entitled

"THE INN ALBUM."

The poem is of a much more popular character than many of MR. BROWNING's previous works, and a great success is anticipated for it. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author.

The Democratic organs are likely to get themselves into an awkward corner with reference to their attacks on JOHN MORRISSEY. For to which party does he belong? Clearly not to ours. In his district not a Democrat who voted for him voted for the Republican State ticket. They were all followers of "TILDEN'S gonfalon." In fact, Gov. TILDEN saw MORRISSEY before the election, and begged him, almost with tears in his eyes, "not to injure the State ticket." MORRISSEY promised he would not, and he worked with the Democrats all through, although against Tammany. Let anybody examine the election returns, and the true state of the case will be clear at a glance. And with whom is MORRISSEY likely to vote in the State Senate? With the Democrats, and every time he records his vote for their measures we shall take the trouble to recall to the Democratic organs their recent remarks about him. Already the *World* has begun to "hedge." Yesterday it ventured to praise MORRISSEY—perhaps in obedience to a gentle hint from that great reformer, Gov. TILDEN. It declared that MORRISSEY "has always been a bold, straightforward man of his word." No one can "succeed in making a hypocrite and a humbug of him." Compare this with what the *World* said before election. As for the *Tribune*, we shall show on another occasion what HORACE GREELEY said and thought of MORRISSEY when he was trying to persuade him to "shake hands over the bloody chasm" in '72.

Who was it that reduced the laborers' wages? Tammany Hall, says the *Nation*, and severely deprecates all attack upon it in consideration of that act. But KELLY denies it—says that he opposed the measure; that Government ought to pay men better than private employers, and give them pretty much what they ask. Mayor WICKHAM reduced the wages, and his name was hissed at every Tammany meeting last week in consequence. The Mayor was openly assailed by KELLY, and has been threatened with expulsion from the Tammany Committee. The Democratic journals cannot agree among themselves either as to their candidates or their "principles." They appealed to the taxpayers for support on the ground that they had reduced the laborers' wages. At the same time, they appealed to the laborers for support by promising them higher wages than ever—for KELLY distinctly stated in one of his numerous speeches that $2 a day was not sufficient. What conclusion can the public come to, except that the Democratic Party was trying to hold with the hare and run with the hounds, and that it well deserved the ruinous defeat which it has just sustained?

Fast mail trains between Boston, New-York, and Washington will very shortly remove the cause of complaints which have been made—not without reason—against the postal service for the national capital. Again and again Congress has taken hold of this troublesome matter, but always without effect. Each Winter Congressmen have begun the session with grumbling at the railroad and mail service, and each Congress has left the problem where it was before—in the hands of the Post Office Department. It is now promised that the 4 o'clock morning train from New-York shall deliver a mail at 12:40 P. M. in Washington. This will allow time for replies by mail to return on the same day, to say nothing of the great convenience which an early delivery of the New-York papers will be to the population of Washington. The new arrangement is simply another application of the practical reform which Postmaster General JEWELL is making in using the best available railroad facilities for the transportation of the mails.

If there is one thing more amusing than another in connection with the melancholy wailings of the Democratic organs since the elections, it is the solemn way in which they rebuke the introduction of "personalities" into the canvass. Who would think to hear them talk that the Democrats had flooded the whole City the week before election with the vilest slanders on the Republican candidates? Recorder HACKETT and District Attorney PHELPS were fit only to be in the State Prison. A more dastardly assault on the characters of two men was never made than that which KELLY's pamphlets contained, and which was daily echoed by the *World* and *Tribune*. It is beautiful to hear them moralize now on the licentiousness of the press. A little over three years ago, the *Tribune* was attacking the President's daughter for buying too many dresses in Paris, and insinuating that the money she was spending could never have been come by honesty. Speaker BLAINE it denounced as a bribe-taker. The late GERRIT SMITH was an "old humbug." And so on, and so on. Now, anybody would suppose, to use an old saying, that butter would not melt in the Professor's mouth.

The preparations made to bury the bones of JOSEPH GUIBORD, at Montreal, are calculated to take away from the act of interment every appearance of a religious ceremonial. The "stone coffin," of which we have heard so much, is something more than a sarcophagus; it is practically a vault which is to be strong enough and buried deeply enough to defy the tools of any ordinary party of grave-violators. This strange piece of masonry is to protect the remains when under ground; and in order that these may be taken safely to the cemetery, we are told that one hundred breech-loading rifles are to be issued to the Police. It is expected that the burial shall take place this week; but, in the meantime, the Mayor of Montreal declines to exercise any authority for keeping the peace outside of the city limits. The Roman Catholic burying-ground is beyond his jurisdiction. Therefore, unless the friends of GUIBORD can secure the co-operation of two sets of local authorities, or otherwise obtain a Police force which shall attend the procession from one cemetery to another, their undertaking is a perilous one. Until these points are settled, the burial party will not make the final test of their power to compel an observance of the mandate of the courts.

TURKISH PRACTICE OF DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

People in Europe who lend money to foreign Governments are much exercised over a recent very shabby transaction in connection with the Turkish loans. The Sultan, finding that he could not pay the interest on certain bonds, has of his own motion, and without recourse for his unfortunate creditors, "funded the coupons" to the amount of about thirty-five millions of dollars. This is an operation which, when performed by railroad corporations, is, we regret to say, not wholly unknown in our own favored land. It is a process, also, precisely the same in character, though not exactly the same in form, as the one by which the Democrats in the recent canvass proposed to pay the United States bonds. That is, instead of paying, the debtor compels the creditor to accept a promise to pay in future, at a definite or indefinite time. As the Sultan mentions the period when he will undertake to discharge the debt he now declines to meet, he is a little superior in point of fairness to the Democrats, for they simply proposed to substitute, for bonds bearing interest and payable in coin at a day certain, greenbacks bearing no interest, and, according to the Democratic interpretation, payable at no fixed date. The distinction, however, as we have said, is one rather of degree than of kind.

The victims of the Sultan's latest financial freak are naturally, though not very logically, appealing to their Governments to enforce their claims. This appeal is not likely to be granted, in the first place because the Governments of the respective bondholders had nothing to do with inducing the original loans, and are in no sense bound to enforce compliance with the terms on which they were entered into; in the second place, because the recognition of any such obligation would place the several governments practically in the position of guaranteeing any loans their subjects may choose to make to other Governments; in the third place, because no European Power is willing, just now, to raise the lid of the Pandora's box of interference in Turkish affairs; and finally, because any attempt to make the Sultan pay his debts would be in vain, since he has not the means, and cannot be made to get the means, to do so. The further objection, which is somewhat vigorously and somewhat cynically urged, that the lenders of money at high rates of interest must not growl if their debtor's substance is consumed, and he refuses to pay any longer, is neither pertinent nor just. A contract to pay high interest is one which a borrower is supposed to enter on with his eyes open, and if there be a tribunal to which the case can be carried, the debtor cannot be allowed to plead his own folly or his creditors' greed as an excuse for repudiation. To accept such a plea would only be to offer a premium on dishonesty. And here we may note that this objection is also very much in the spirit of the demagogues who hold that our Government is not bound to pay the principal of its bonds in cases where the holder has received in interest more than the amount originally loaned—a view of the national obligations which no one will be surprised to know is advocated by Mr. B. F. BUTLER and his Democratic admirers.

The points of resemblance between the Turkish system of finance and that of the "rag-money" Democrats are not confined to those we have indicated. Each is developed somewhat more fully than the other in certain directions, but they start from the same conception, proceed by very similar methods, and the Oriental has wound up at very much the same condition of things that would come sooner or later in this country if the Sam Cary Democrats had their way with it. The Sultan has not yet adopted the idea of unlimited legal-tender notes, mainly because the things which he wishes to buy he has to get of foreigners, and a "non-exportable currency" would not answer his purpose. It would not pay for iron-clads, nor for arms, nor for clothing for his soldiers, and though, properly backed by troops, it might keep him supplied with the native luxuries that he most indulges in, it would not purchase even the small modicum of European brains by the use of which he is able to keep the shaky fabric of his administration from tumbling about his ears. Under these circumstances the Sultan substitutes chicane for legal violence, and since he cannot get what he wants by compelling people to take his promises, he gets it by inducing them to take those promises and then breaking them. The "funded coupon" of a Turkish loan is thus made to answer many of the purposes of a "legal tender," and the position of the holders of each is strikingly like that of the holders of the other. Both find themselves with promises of uncertain value, over the fulfillment of which they have no control.

The money which the Sultan has had from his European creditors has gone as easily as it came. It has been spent with little benefit to the borrower. Much of it has undoubtedly been stolen by his officials; more of it has been squandered, and all of it has been expended without system, without responsibility, and with no reference to the day of settlement. In these regards it has operated very much as money obtained by unlimited legal tenders would operate. The latter would be the fertile source of corruption and extravagance—as indeed, to the extent that we have resorted to it, it already has been. It would ultimately ruin alike those who seemed to be benefited by it and those who were compelled to take it.

The course of the Sultan has been from worse to worse, and the worst is yet to come, for no one doubts that in the end the principal as well as the interest of a large part of the Turkish loans will be lost. And this would also be the upshot of any such system as the soft-money Democrats propose for this country. The latter contemplates in effect a forced loan of indefinite amount. No loan is ever paid which is not entered on with a clear understanding by both parties to it of its terms, accompanied by some arrangement which *compels* the borrower to *feel* continually the force of the obligation. No such result could be arrived at in the case of a loan by legal tenders such as the Democratic plan proposes. The borrowers would not only fail to feel constantly the obligation resting upon them, they would not feel it at all; in fact, there would be no such obligation, for by a theory which makes payment of promises to pay there is no such thing as real payment. The end to which Turkey is rapidly drifting might be readily foreseen from the beginning of any such system of finance as the majority of the Democrats in this country favor. We might point out many other features of similarity between the method of the Sublime Porte and that of our Democratic financiers, but any intelligent reader can easily trace them for himself.

MALARIAL POISON.

We have referred to the causes of the sudden outbreaks of "foul air" diseases in our best houses. Besides the Croton-water drains, another source of malarious and dangerous gases is much overlooked; we mean the inflow of cold air for the furnaces. The cold-air pipe is usually connected with the cellar or with the back yard. It is in these lower strata of the atmosphere, and near the surface of the ground, that the poisons of malaria and of foul air especially lurk. In a malarious region, a ground-floor room is always more dangerous than one more elevated. The "cold-air pipe" draws the miasmata directly into the furnace. Under high degrees of heat, no doubt, the germs of disease in these currents are baked, and their morbific power destroyed. The furnace conveys little of foul air through the house in very cold weather. But it is in Spring or on warm days of Winter that the temperature of the heater is reduced, and the malarious gases are circulated in full power through the building. It is on such days that one notices a singular and unpleasant odor in such houses. This is merely an indication of the malaria, or pestilential air, permeating the apartments. Since the enormous upturning of the soil in the Fourth avenue improvement, and under our defective drainage, we may as well accept the fact that New-York is malarious. We may not fairly receive the poison so as to produce fever and ague, but we shall see the results in depression, headaches, lassitude, neuralgia, and a tendency to feverish attacks.

Our physicians now regard malaria as the prolific source of many of the prevalent maladies. The most obvious mode of preventing the particular access of malaria of which we are speaking is to carry the cold-air pipes of the furnace to the roof, and obtain the supply of air from an elevation. Many house-holders are introducing this necessary reform. In the tenement-house quarter, the fearful loss of life and the many diseases prevalent are especially due to our great defect of construction; retaining the water-closets in the buildings, and allowing each house-drain to receive both the Croton-water discharge and the ejecta of the closets. As it is now, these houses are filled with both the offensive gases of the sinks and the return gases (perhaps even more dangerous) of the sewers. Poisonous air fills every room. In Summer, when occurs the greatest fermentation, the number of deaths as all will remember, reaches the fearful ratio of 100 per diem for children alone. In Winter the same causes stimulate small-pox, scarlet-fever, and diphtheria. And from these houses these diseases spread over the whole City.

The simple remedy would be first to have two house-drains for each house—one for the water discharge, and the other for the closets. By this means there would be less likelihood of return-gases entering the house. Then the water-closets should by law be required, in tenement-houses, to be placed in the yards. It is true, this would poison the atmosphere in the narrow areas around these buildings, but that would be far less dangerous than poisoning the houses themselves, and having under all the bedrooms a kind of generating machine for pestilence. This would not however reach all the difficulty. Hundreds of houses for the poor are built on "made land," and with every high tide, water either fills the cellars, or dampens all the substratum of soil. Such buildings are, and must always be, nests of malaria, especially in the lower rooms. A more perfect system of drainage can alone cure this evil. It is believed by competent observers that the lines of attack of diphtheria nearly always follow the courses of old streams in this City. Any complete plan of drainage ought to take cognizance of this. But thus far, the drainage of New-York has been as much a thing of hap-hazard as the old paths which preceded some of our streets. We shall never enjoy in this City the health to which we have so natural a claim, until we perfect a scientific system of drainage for the whole island; then will malaria be as completely banished from New-York and its suburbs, as it has been from some counties in England where it once prevailed.

PAPER COLLARS.

The worm, when trodden upon, will turn; at least, so we are informed upon apparently respectable authority. It is pleasant to notice that the paper collar is following the example, and is evincing its just contempt for its wearer by poisoning his neck. Complaints are made that some material is now used in bleaching paper collars which is poisonous to the skin, and which produces an eruption on the surface of the neck, thereby subjecting the victim to the degrading suspicion of being habitually addicted to buckwheat cakes. For the first time during its existence, the paper collar can now demand from honest people a word of praise. If it perseveres in its laudable practice of neck-poisoning, it will ultimately be dismissed from service, and will no longer be an offense to civilized people and a stumbling-block to defrauded washerwomen.

No one denies that paper, in its proper place, is an excellent thing. When converted into currency or collars, it becomes, however, a gigantic evil. The perverting and demoralizing influence which the paper collar exercises upon the conscience of the wearer is obvious and undeniable. He puts on hypocrisy when he buttons it about his neck; and when he flaunts it in the faces of his fellow-men, he impudently demands that they should believe it to be linen. No man can habitually be guilty of attempted falsehood in point of collars without undermining his respect for truth; and it is impossible for any one to insult mankind day after day by demanding that full faith and credit should be given to so palpable a fraud as the paper collar, without losing all respect for humanity. To what a low moral plane must that young man have descended who can permit the arm of affection to be folded about his paper-encircled neck! He who thus permits love's young dream to be mingled with paper collars may rest assured that when the intimacy of married life shall have revealed his paper secret, he will find it impossible to re-establish the faith which he has shattered.

But there is even a graver accusation to be brought against the paper collars. The man who once begins to wear them continues to shed them daily. They are furnished with a tough spinal column of muslin, and are thus rendered nearly indestructible. The result is that the wearers of paper collars are gradually covering the surface of the earth with a new geological stratum which every year grows deeper and broader. The discarded paper collar lurks in the closets and corners of boarding-houses, where it mocks the honest servant-girl, who hastily picks it up under the delusion that she has found an available article of portable property. It eddies around the back yard, dancing before the breeze; and luring the passing cat to pause and notice eligible platforms for nocturnal concerts, which she might otherwise never have observed. It lies in wait on the sidewalk, and taking surreptitious passage beneath the skirts of passing beauty, emerges to view upon crowded corners to the confusion of the innocent victim. If thrown into drains, the discarded paper collar joyfully braces itself to the work of choking the pipe. If tossed into the fire its muslin internal structure burns slowly, giving off vast quantities of odorous smoke. In the upper part of the City it nourishes the predatory goat, who having thus formed a taste for clothing, proceeds to gratify it by lunching on the skirts of unwary children, and by dining with a select party of invited guests off accessible clothes-lines. Cast into the river, the paper collar refuses to sink, but floats with the tide until it is stranded on some otherwise romantic shore, which it straightway makes vulgar by its presence. It is a repulsive falsehood while it is worn, but it is a vast and imperishable nuisance when it is thrown away.

Had not the paper collar developed this fortunate tendency to poison the wearer, the future would have looked decidedly gloomy. Unlimited expansion of the volume of paper collars would have gone on. Being practically indestructible and non-exportable, they would have gradually accumulated until the whole country would have stood knee-deep in discarded collars. It is probable that the Western Democrats would have thought of the happy expedient of making old paper collars legal tender for the sum of, say, one dollar each; but this plan, however admirable it might seem to be to Messrs. CARY and KELLEY, would not by any means lessen the volume of collars. We should in time have been buried under the ceaseless and silent shower of collars as deep as Pompeii was buried under the ashes of Vesuvius. Let us hail with gratitude the happy efforts of the paper collar to poison its wearers. It is an argument in favor of the resumption of linen which no sophistry can possibly overcome.

BAITS FOR EMIGRANTS.

Taking advantage of the want of employment which has been felt for some time past by working men in portions of this country, some of the South American States are renewing their efforts to induce immigration. The offers look so tempting at a distance that it is necessary to recall some of the risks and dangers that accompany them. It is not long since the British Government found it expedient to issue a proclamation warning emigrants against going to Brazil. And a short time before that, the newspapers were filled with statements of the miseries and hardships, sometimes amounting to loss of life, which emigrants had suffered in the provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

Still, the Governments of those countries persist in attempting to draw population from Europe and the United States, though well aware of the experiences which persons already there have had to undergo, and without having made any new provision for assisting others who may be attracted thither in the future. The authorities at Buenos Ayres, who are just now most vigorous in their efforts to get foreigners to their shores, would, perhaps, take exception to this statement; but let us examine the facts.

The total area of the territory of the Argentine Confederation exceeds by but a very little half a million of square miles, and the population, according to the last census, was 1,736,922. The expenditure of the Government has for some years past exceeded the revenue very considerably. Statements are not furnished very promptly, but in 1872 the revenue was $18,172,380, and the expenditure $23,992,975; in 1871 the figures stood respectively at $14,833,900 and $19,439,665, and, indeed, for the past eight years at least, there has been a deficit of greater or less magnitude. It is not, therefore, surprising that the public debt at the end of December, 1872, had reached as much as $75,181,515, and this does not include a floating debt in Treasury bills to the amount of $5,993,379, nor the debts of the several provinces, nor the foreign liability of Buenos Ayres contracted in 1870 for $5,173,500. There are 664 miles of railroad open, and 642 more in process of construction, mainly at the expense of the Government.

These few facts will give to persons who may be inclined to listen to the seductive appeals that are being made to them some idea of the country to which they are invited. Now, what is the nature of these appeals? An official notice, issued from the National Labor Office at Buenos Ayres, intimates that agricultural families are wanted to settle in the Province of Corrientes, where free grants will be given them, and that farm laborers can also find steady employment. But, on looking into the matter more closely, it is seen that the free grants will be given to only the twenty families who happen to be the first to go there, and that the number of laborers who can find work is limited to fifty, whose wages are to be $16 a month, on condition that they do a certain amount of work.

At the date of departure of the last mail, the Provincial Senate of Buenos Ayres had just passed by a very small majority, a Homestead law, and it is now under consideration in the other branch of the Legislature. It authorizes the Governor to order the survey and division of 13,000 square miles of land into lots of 400 acres each. But these are not free grants, they are to be sold; and taking this in connection with another official notice that we have before us, signed by the Manager of the Immigration Department, it seems likely that much more capital than poor men possess will be needed to enable anybody to live upon them. In this notice it is distinctly stated that settlers will be required to build a house, to fence, and to cultivate, before their title can be made good, and that persons desiring to settle must show that they have sufficient money to buy seeds and farming implements, and to support themselves till their crops are got in. Any persons, therefore, who, being in want of employment here, should be attracted by the promise of a fine farm in the Argentine Republic will at once see that he must take ample capital with him if he wants to get his farm and not to starve; and then he may begin to consider whether he is likely to be better off there than he is here.

A CURIOUS STOCK OPERATION.

Stock gamblers and political financiers are alike interested in a curious complication which lately arose in the Paris stock market. Interest on one of the numerous Turkish loans fell due early in the present month. Turkey has so many of these financial "kites" that people not specially concerned in them have long since ceased to know one from another. But dealers and brokers heard rumors of a failure to pay the interest falling due. Since the Sick Man has for the one hundredth time, more or less, been obliged to call in his neighbors to help him to take care of his household, European money markets have been busier with Turkish loans and Turkish financial affairs than with any other branch of business. Everybody knows that if the Ottoman Empire were sold under the hammer to-day, the entire concern would not bring the amount for which it is mortgaged. Therefore the rumor that it would decline to pay its interest was generally credited. In Paris, the brokers naturally rushed to the agents of the Turkish Government, where they were blandly informed that there was no truth in the rumor. The agents, indeed, published a letter denying the report, and affirming that the October interest would be paid as usual.

This was reassuring, and, as the firm were the regularly accredited financial agents of the Turkish Government, with positive information in their hands, some people thought that their statement amounted to a guarantee of the loan. This, of course, was absurd. The agents were gambling in stocks; and, while they were assuring the public that the interest would be paid, they had certain knowledge that it would not be, and they were "selling short" on Turkish securities. This is stock-gambling morals, only it is an unusually bad phase of it. The agents for a foreign loan, acting on exclusive and official information, gambled for a fall in the securities, by which operation they made two millions and a half of dollars, when the facts came out. The interest was paid only in part, and the loan fell from fifty-five to twenty-eight. Another firm, closely allied with the former, made about a million of dollars in the same way, and both firms pretended that they were "selling short" on account of failures in Constantinople. There were no such failures; and when the real state of the case became known, great was the indignation in the Paris Bourse, where many operators had been taken in by this false information.

Of course, such a vast profit as this, made in a day or two, could not be accumulated without bleeding somebody very severely. No actual values were exchanged. The dealers were merely speculating on "margins," an operation so well understood in this country as to need no explanation. The Turkish loan agents bet that the securities would go down; and when they did go down, the unhappy speculators with whom they had bet were called on to pay the difference between the former market price, and that which it reached when the interest was repudiated by the Ottoman Government. When we are told that some individual losses are as much as five million dollars, we can understand why there should be much gnashing of teeth in the Stock Exchange. It does not help matters in the least to know that some of the actual members of the Turkish Government had a share in the enormous profits made by this operation in the Paris money market. They sent orders to sell, it is said, with the information that the interest on their national loan would be practically repudiated. We submit that "heathen Turk" is no longer a fair title for an Ottoman official who has beaten a Parisian at the Christian game of stock-jobbing.

It is thought that the European Governments ought to interfere and, somehow, compel the payment of this defaulted interest. But the "somehow" is not so easily specified. What is called in diplomatic language a friendly remonstrance may be possible, but that is all. If Turkey refuses to pay her interest, as some eminent Democratic politicians desire us to refuse to pay ours, nobody is likely to go to war about it. But the Ottoman concern would be closed out with everlasting disgrace and ruin. The stock gamblers who lost by the selling operations of the Turkish agents threaten to repudiate the whole transaction. French law cannot reach them. But the law of the Stock Exchange can. Altogether, it is a very curious case of international and domestic repudiation and gambling.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Herr Wachtel will to-night sing in "The Huguenots" at the Academy of Music. At Wallack's Theatre "Caste" is to be represented, with a very strong distribution of parts. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Mr. Edwin Booth will perform in "Richard II.," his personation of *Richard* in this tragedy being then offered for the first time. A change of programme at the Lyceum Theatre will introduce the Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe Troupe in a new Spanish opera or *zarzuela* called "Marina." A mention of a concert to be given by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment at the Armory in Fourteenth street, and of the inauguration of a series of old comedy representations, with Messrs. Gilbert and Beckett, and Miss Marie Gordon at the Brooklyn Theatre, closes the list of announcements.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"Le Gendre de Mons. Poirier," the amusing and, withal, clean comedy of Aujier and Sandeau, proved to be the most successful production of the season at the Lyceum Theatre, although Mlle. Gueymard was hardly equal to the single feminine rôle of *Poirier's* daughter *Antoinette*. The story of "Le Gendre" is simple. *M. Poirier* marries his only daughter to *Gastar de Presles*, a scion of the old nobility, who snubs his wife, insults his father-in-law, and makes a Castle Squander of the Poirier mansion. For a time the old gentleman submits to these proceedings, until the total waste of his fortune seems imminent, and then he cuts off the supplies, suppresses the stable, discharges the *cordon bleu*, and finally, when he detects his *gendre*, or son-in-law, at the outset of an intrigue, with a married woman, the plodding old man of business completes his triumph over the idle roué, and brings the wanderer back repentant to his daughter's feet. The plot requires five acts for its amplification, but the interest of the piece flags, and the dialogue is brilliant throughout. On Saturday night M. Mezières' personation of *Poirier* was most marked and effective, a vein of grim humor pervading it. M. Dalbert failed to some extent, in imparting a sufficiently haughty and aristocratic air to the *Marquis*. As the bosom friends, M.M. Verdier and Gennetier gave valuable assistance, and the indignant cook was capitally sketched by M. Jaeger. The members of the English speaking companies now acting in New-York would do well to witness the representations supplied by the artists at the Lyceum; they might with particular advantage observe how each actor and actress subordinates his or her identity and self-importance to the general worth of the entertainment. To-morrow the French company appear in "Les Jocrisses de L'Amour."

A SPECTACLE IN PARIS.

Writing from Paris on Oct. 26, the London *Times'* correspondent says:

"To-night at the Gaîté Theatre 'Un Voyage à la Lune,' a *féerie* in four acts and twenty-two tableaux, was produced. It is scarcely necessary to say that the house was full, since for the last week the most obscure seat has been sought after at double its price, or that all those might be seen in the stalls who assist at those peculiarly Parisian fêtes known as *premières*—journalists, politicians, foreign attachés, financiers rich enough not only to purchase their own box or stall, but also the fauteuil or baignoire of the *cocottes* who follow in their train at *premières*, without reckoning the painters and sculptors of renown, the actors and actresses not playing that night; in short, every one who can by right of conquest or birth aspire to the precious ticket which opens the door. In fact, it is sufficient for a musical work to emanate from Offenbach's pen for all that Paris which only lives by pleasure to precipitate itself into the theatre where the fête is prepared, and to penetrate there at the price of the greatest efforts and sacrifices.

What happens at every *première* of Offenbach happened again to-night. His Voyage à la Lune' has been suggested by the success of 'Round the World in Eighty Days.' It is one of those *féeries* in which the libretto occupies but little space, and in which scenery, machinery, costumes, and legs play the principal parts. A King has a son who wishes to go to the moon. An engineer makes a cannon twenty miles long, charged with a hollow ball, containing the King, the Prince, and the inventor. The cannon is pointed toward the moon and fired, and four days afterward the ball falls in the moon. Here the problem of lunar exploration is solved. There is no need to place more reality in it than that. The scenes to which such a plot gives rise may be understood. It should, however, be said that there are several very successful *morceaux* in the piece, which were much applauded, especially the air of the Prince, 'Je veux avoir la lune,' despite some affinity to 'Giroflé-Girofla.' The chorus of artillerymen when loading the cannon; the air 'Je regarde,' by Mlle. Zulmar Bouffar, and the exquisite 'Duo de la Pomme,' sung by the same lady and Mme. Marcus; and the overture, very well executed by the orchestra, were also very loudly applauded. It should be added that, contrary to the general run of *féeries*, there were several ingenious and new ideas which were successful, and which admirably surprised the public, who expected a more or less stupid libretto. It is in the second act, which passes in the moon, that the authors, MM. Mortier, Vanloo, and Leterrier have succeeded best. In the Lunar Kingdom the King dismisses his Finance Minister, because he has too much money in the Treasury. A great poet—a giant, plays this part—has obtained the first prize at a competition, the King to punish him takes away one of his decorations. In the Lunar Kingdom all the inhabitants receive decorations, which are taken from them as they do some great deed. Those who have none at all are, consequently, the most distinguished. 'This is a plan,' says the traveling Monarch, 'which would have but little success with us. In the moon Kings are obliged to work; their palace is of glass. When they are inside their subjects watch them, and when they do nothing their subjects murmur, hence no one wishes to be King, and the heaviest man is obliged to take the office. He is elected by weight; the present King weighed 280 kilogrammes. I only escaped the crown by thirty-five,' says his confidant. Lastly, love is not known in the kingdom. Women are either useful or luxurious works of art. The useful women look after the household, and the luxurious women embellish the houses. Children come from a far-off isle, which is obliged to supply the capital. But the Terrestrial Prince arrives and falls in love with the *Princess Fantasia*, and it is here occurs the Apple Duet, which recalls the Biblical account of Eve and the Serpent. The *Princess Fantasia* likes the apple which *Prince Caprice* brings from earth, and love is awakened in her. This act is original, somewhat light perhaps, but witty enough to excuse this failing.

The decorations are splendid; the one representing a forge is very beautiful, as well as the forest, with light effects in the lunar kingdom. The costumes are very rich and the ballets very brilliant. The piece is, I think, a success, less great probably than that of 'Le Tour de Monde en Quatre-Vingt Jours,' but which will be marked. Evidently an attempt is made to follow in the steps of the 'Tour du Monde' and to omit nothing. The elephant of the Porte St. Martin play is replaced by a live camel which bears the *King of the Moon*. The first act is long and heavy, and half the dialogue, which is not spirited, should be struck out. Nevertheless, one saying is happy. When starting for the moon the terrestrial King tells his subjects that he is about to leave them. They receive the intelligence with cries of '*Vive le Roi*.' 'It is astonishing,' says the King, 'I was never so popular before.' All the monarchical doctrines of France are summarized in this saying and scene. Real enthusiasm for Kings is only felt when they leave."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. Niblack denies that he is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the National House of Representatives.

The Auburn *Free Press*, a Prohibition paper, estimates the Prohibition vote for Secretary of State at the late election in this State at 17,000.

Official returns from twenty-eight counties in Missouri give a majority of 20,882 for the new Constitution. The total majority in the State cannot be less than 60,000, and may reach 75,000.

The Washington *Star* has a report that the Republicans in Mississippi elected three members of Congress—Wells, Niles, and Lynch—and the Democrats three—Lamar, Hooker, and Money.

Semi-official returns from Iowa give Kirkwood, Rep., for Governor, 125,069 votes; Leffler, Dem., 93,324; temperance and scattering, 582. Gov. Kirkwood's majority over Leffler, 31,745.

There is no change in our State election returns this morning. The Democratic majority for Secretary of State remains 14,094, and the Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, 26.

The official canvass shows that at the election in Colorado in September the Republicans elected four members of the Territorial Council and sixteen members of the House, and the Democrats nine members of the Council and ten members of the House. This gives the Republicans one majority on joint ballot.

The Jackson *Times*, the leading Republican organ in Mississippi, says: "From the character of those who have controlled the primary caucuses of the party, and thence the leadership and policy and destiny of the Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has come at last, and though by means we do not approve, yet it has overtaken us, and the party is at the bottom of the hill. Republican party management this year has been worse than words can express. There has been no influence from leaders and from committees except what has been deleterious. Strife, contention, bickering, and bitterness have universally prevailed. Those in the charge of the party management have not made themselves felt; they have not been felt for good; they have not sought, as far as is known, to bring harmony and unity to the party, but they sought rather to run it in the interest of the few and by the few, to the exclusion and in defiance of those not of their sort."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hon. Isaac Adams, formerly of Boston, now resident of Sandwich, N. H., is erecting a stone wall of granite around a field of eighteen acres, in that town, that is nine feet thick and nine feet high. It is laid with cement and faced on both sides.

A conductor on the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, Boston, who has recently been on trial in the Municipal Court for alleged assault in ejecting from his car a passenger who persisted in retaining a lighted cigar in his possession on and inside of the car, has been acquitted. Judge Chamberlain, in his decision, sustained the right of the company to make and enforce its rule against smoking.

A paper printed in Lynn, Mass., reports that at about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, George Davis, of that city, while driving home from Nahant observed a number of persons gazing attentively at some object in Lynn Harbor. On making inquiry his attention was directed toward the object which they took to be a monster sea-serpent. It was about sixty feet in length, and seemed to be leisurely feeding, raising his head at intervals several feet in the air.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Christian University at Canton, Mo., has 100 pupils, with accommodations for 300 to 500. It was founded twenty years ago.

Miss Evelyn M. Chapman, of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, has been chosen as a delegate to the inter-State oratorical contest to be held in Chicago.

The colored high school at Leavenworth is to be closed. A resolution was offered at the Board of Education to admit the pupils of this school to the Seventh Street High School, but it was lost.

The first agricultural experiment station in America has been opened at Middletown, Conn. Prof. Atwater has charge of this department, and German chemists are to be secured as instructors.

The following resolution was passed at the late session of the New-York State Teachers' Association: "That we recommend that one day of each Autumn and Spring be kept as 'tree-day,' and that on that day, when it shall be possible, all of our schools plant shade trees upon the school green."

The Salt Lake *Herald* says that Brigham Young has executed a deed of Timpanogos University property, Provo, to A. O. Smoot, William Bringhurst, W. H. Dusenberry, and Martha J. Coray, Trustees, the conditions of the conveyance being that the above-named trustees establish and maintain in Provo City an academy to be called "Brigham Young's Academy." The institution is to be opened about the middle of November.

The late Judge Joel Parker bequeathed a valuable legacy to Dartmouth College for the purpose of establishing a law department. Though the donation is in property that is not immediately available, it is understood to be sufficient to erect a building, provide a suitable library, and endow a professorship. Mr. Parker had a valuable law library, which he devises to his son in case he embraces the legal profession, otherwise this is also to go to Dartmouth.

The Connecticut literary institute at Suffield is having a run of good fortune quite above that of most other academies in these hard times, very largely on account of the efforts of Luther Spencer who has done so much for it in the past. The old debt having been paid up last Summer, a fund of $25,000 has been accumulated, and vigorous efforts are now being put forth to accumulate the centennial fund, apropos of the Baptist centennial, which comes next year with the centennial of the country.

ITALIAN INTERESTS.

THE HEAVY BURDENS OF TAXATION.

THE LARGE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT—TEN PER CENT. OF DUTIES ADDED TO FOREIGN LUXURIES—INTENSE EXCITEMENT OVER THE SIGNOR SONZOGNO ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875.

The sensation of the moment is the visit of the Emperor William to King Victor Emanuel, and their heads are now together at Milan. The newspapers have enough to talk about, and their enthusiastic articles, printed in large type, make an imposing show, and seem to laugh in the face of the reader. A description of one of these royal receptions is a description of all. There are the same greetings and protestations of good will, the same eating, drinking, and dancing, and, with some variations, similar illuminations, both within and outside the palaces in which the sovereign guest and those who accompany him are lodged. It is felt here in Rome that the visit is but half made, since a border city is selected for the exchange of compliments, without the courage to set what is believed by the Pope to be a profane foot upon the soil of his ancient dominion. The conduct of Bismarck—that bull-dog of statesmen—is held by many to be the more consistent. Those who ponder most profoundly the present situation, as well as the possibilities of the future, feel that it is not a hand-shaking of sovereigns which is to make or mar the destinies of this nation, but in being prepared and strong for the tremendous collision of arms which the passage of a few years is to bring on. The burning of incense and a candle in this international worship does not weaken the moral bond, but the test to which the matter is at last to be brought is the butting power of the battering rams.

The most important matter of the hour in Italy, then, is not the visit of the sovereign of Germany to Milan—for the visits of reigning Princes may be had pretty cheap—but the finding of means to meet the enormous expenses of the Government. The annual outlay for the public debt, the military establishment, and the civil departments falls but little short of three hundred million dollars. The taxation has gone on steadily increasing until the cry of anguish that comes up from all parts of the country is such as to excite the pity and anxiety of prudent citizens. It is sufficient to mention the fact that well toward one-third of the income of property goes to make up the 1,500,000,000 francs annually demanded by the Government. The expenses are greater than those of the public establishments of the United States, and only about one-seventh less than those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The larger portion of this great sum does not come from the revenue of the Custom-house, but is raised by direct taxation. Thus the bulk of the burden is seen as well as felt.

When the commercial treaties, which have lately been renewed, were originally framed, it was a period when Italy, in her efforts to form an independent and united State, needed all the sympathy that she could possibly have from neighboring countries. Nations are selfish, and their sympathy also, like any marketable commodity, has to be purchased at a price. Hence, as we are now reminded, the treaties of that time had quite as much of a political as a commercial character, and were so framed as to make it the interest of other countries to be friendly to Italy. The statesmen and political economists of the country tell us that the circumstances of the position are now changed, that sentimental considerations have less force, and that the Government must act with a sole regard to the interests of the country. The reasoning is sound, for the principle is one that governs the action of every nation that does not intend to allow itself to be carried under by the competition of its neighbors.

THE FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION CONTROVERSY.

The two parties in this country, the one of protection and the other of free trade, are every day more active. The Government, to increase the revenue and to save the industries of the nation from being swamped by the introduction of excessive quantities of foreign manufactured products, and especially articles of luxury, has added what is equivalent to ten per cent. to the duties upon such kinds of imports. This action has already begun to excite the rage of those countries, which believe that another bar is added to the fence which shuts them out from the enjoyment of privileges from which no small profit has been drawn. Italy, like any other country mindful of the duty which it owes to its own citizens, while accepting the principle of free trade, reserves the right to judge what moment is most opportune for its generous application. The controversy here, as elsewhere, threatens to become an angry one, such is the conflict of individual interests. Italy has an abundance of cheap labor; but the hands are yet untrained, capital is lacking, and only recently have the most perfect machines begun to be introduced into the country. Although lignite abounds, hardly any coal is found, and the quality of it as taken out is far from being sufficient to supply ordinary wants. Iron is found in various localities, and the time will come when it will be utilized to such an extent as to be a greater source of wealth than it is at present. The industrial question is one of the most important of the present and the future of Italy, and its discussion will demand the exercise of the best talents. Returning to the subject of taxation, the fact must be repeated that the country is poor, and cannot at present bear, without suffering, the immense weight put upon it. A people must have manufacturing industries of its own, and upon a considerable scale, to be rich; agriculture alone is not sufficient. Italy, with a population of 27,000,000, has about $90,000,000 in savings banks, or a little more than three dollars for each inhabitant, while New-England and New-York and one or two other States, with a population of little more than 9,000,000, have about $800,000,000, or $85 for each inhabitant. Such a magnificent show is beginning to attract attention here, and the question is asked: "How is it possible to attain similar results?" According to the reports we have, the only country in Europe which has $20 for every one of the population, is Switzerland, perhaps the most saving in its habits of any people. Next come the Scandinavian countries, (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden,) with $13 for each. There is only one other country that reaches $9, and that is Great Britain. Russia is at the foot of the list, with five cents in its savings banks for each inhabitant.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL FOR ASSASSINATION.

If the Romans have not the Emperor William among them to be the object of gaping curiosity, they have at last brought before them a matter of absorbing interest, the introduction of which upon the scene they have long been looking forward to. It is the beginning of the trial of those implicated, more or less intimately, in the assassination, in February last, of Signor Sonzogno, the editor in his time of *La Capitale*. It will be necessary to refer repeatedly to this trial, which promises to be one of the most notable of the criminal record. The newspapers here are limited by authority in their reports of the legal process as it goes on, but the principal facts have more than once been given in THE TIMES and most other leading foreign newspapers. The interest felt here is intense, as political elements are more or less mixed up in the affair, and of the 130 witnesses cited to give testimony a considerable number are among those in some way connected with public affairs. Luciani, a man of thirty, held to be the chief instigator of the murder, was elected Deputy in Parliament and held his place for a short time, but was dismissed after it was ascertained that his election was illegal. Six men are under this process, and are taken every day, handcuffed from the prison to the place of trial under guard of a considerable Police force. The court-room of the Assizes is in the extensive suppressed convent of the Filippini, connected with the so-called *Chiesa Nuova*. The scene in the neighborhood it is not easy to describe. The square and adjacent streets are filled daily with a crowd of thousands, swaying to and fro, eager to get a glimpse of the culprits as they are brought to the court-room. The court-room itself is of restricted dimensions, and its capacity is limited to the accommodation of not more than three hundred, and the few spectators for whom there is room are admitted by ticket. The accused are placed in a *gabbia*, or sort of cage, and are visible to the audience through the bars. The *sicario*, or paid murderer, is a robust man of twenty-six, by trade a carpenter.

THE TURF.

There is some talk about the American Jockey Club giving a grand Centennial purse of $20,000 for a race of four-mile heats. There is no reason why such a project should not be carried out. It would undoubtedly prove a great success.

The Winter racing campaign in the South will commence at Camden, S. C., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, under the auspices of the Camden Jockey Club. The meeting will continue three days, with three races each day.

The stable of Mr. McGrath, consisting of Aaron Pennington, Aristides, Calvin, and Chesapeake, arrived at "McGrathiana" on Monday last, and will enjoy a long-needed rest. Mr. McGrath has been very successful this season, and won over $15,000 in stakes with Aristides alone. Calvin also earned his oats, having the Belmont and Jersey Derby to his credit. They will be a hard pair to beat in the cups next year.

The great race mare Arizona, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, has become totally blind, like many of the Lexingtons, and will never run again. Arizona was a mare of great endurance, and won renown in long distance races. In two, three, and four mile races she was hard to beat. Like wine, she improved with age, and last Spring won a two-mile race at Louisville in 3:37¼, 3:35½. She will be placed in the stud next season.

The meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club at New-Orleans will commence on Saturday, Dec. 4, and continue four days. On the first day there is a hurdle race, two miles, the Slocumb Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, with fifteen nominations, and a race of mile heats. On the second day the races will be the Orleans Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, with thirteen nominations, among them being Puss, Brodnax, Volcano, Verdigris, and Winifred—a dash of one mile, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, and a race of two-mile heats. On the third day there is a handicap hurdle race, two miles, a dash of a mile and three-quarters and one of mile heats, best three in five. For the fourth day there is the Howard Stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile, with sixteen nominations, a consolation purse for beaten horses, one mile, and a purse of $1,000, four-mile heats. Capt. William Conner will, as usual, act as clerk of the course and starter.

The great four-mile heat race for a purse of $30,000, in gold, will take place at San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday next. The best four-mile horses in the country are engaged for the race, including the b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurio, by imp. Sovereign; ch. c. Springbrok, 5 years, by imp. Australian; b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Idlewild, by Lexington; ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, sister to Idlewild; ch. m. Katy Pease, 5 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe; Hock Hocking, and Chance. The contest has excited the greatest interest throughout the country, and the speculation on the result promises to be very heavy. Four of the leading jockeys have gone to California to ride in the race, viz.: Barbee, Evans, Hennesey, and Donohue, and the fact that Grinstead was recently beaten by Wildidle in 7:25½ makes the result of the coming struggle very doubtful, and will tend to increase the interests. The pool-selling in this City will commence to-night.

A PROMISING SUNDAY-SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

A toy of a rather aggravating nature has of late made its appearance in the City, the peculiar properties of which many have ascertained without asking questions. To a pin properly perforated is attached a small India-rubber tubing, and to this a hollow India-rubber ball. Fastening the pin to the coat or shirt-front, and allowing the tubing to pass down into the pocket to the ball, which has previously been filled with water or other liquid, the innocent boy calls his friend to look at the pin, and as the latter does so, by a simple pressure of the ball, ejects a stream into the face of the victim. One would hardly suppose that this amusement would constitute a misdemeanor, but such it seemed yesterday in the opinion of Officer Reid, who brought before Judge Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, one Lawrence McEvoy, charged with practicing it while standing upon the corner of Mott and Hester streets. The specification against young McEvoy was that he "was behaving in an insulting manner and disturbing the peace, and that he did then and there have in his possession an India rubber apparatus for squirting water at passers-by." With something of a smile Judge Flammer handed back to the prisoner his "India rubber apparatus" and allowed him to go. The boy, on being released, started on his way toward Sunday-school, for which place he had set out sometime previous.

A COOK'S PLACE VACANT.

A Washington correspondent writes: The colored servants of Washington are awakening to the new times. A lady just beginning housekeeping engaged a cook. In due time the former dropped into the kitchen to see how its new mistress was suited with the place, and whether she had been able to make any progress with the dinner. She found the cook at work over a pan of flour, with a plentiful friz of dusty back hair hanging loose over her shoulders. The lady mildly suggested that it should be tied up, at least while she was cooking. At this the owner of the hair dropped the flour-pan, stood up in her majesty, and thus unburdened her mind:

"Nebber duz that, missus, any more. In de ole times colored folks wos made to wear de turbans. But de old times done gone now, and we's all one people."

There was a vacancy in that kitchen before dinner.

JEWELRY OF THE ATLANTIC'S PASSENGERS.

The Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* of the 3d inst., says: "We have been informed by the Marine Department that a considerable quantity of jewelry, chains, rings, lockets, and earrings were found on the bodies of the passengers who were drowned in the steamer Atlantic when she was wrecked at Prospect, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, upward of two years ago; and that a large number of these articles remained in possession of the Customs authorities at Halifax unclaimed. Directions were issued recently to the Collector of Customs at that port to sell the articles by public auction, and they were sold accordingly at Halifax, on the 14th ult. The total amount realized from the sale was $242 75, and the expenses, including commission, advertising, &c., amounted to $20 10, leaving a balance of $222 65, paid in by the Collector of Customs at Halifax, to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada."

A LABORER'S FORTUNE.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "A man about forty years of age, named Michael Reynolds, was drowned in Brooklyn, this State, a few months ago. He had worked as a day laborer for Mr. William H. Putnam, who, in looking over his effects, found in a little old trunk three bank-books and a number of notes, showing that the deceased was worth several thousand dollars, though there had never been a suspicion that he had anything. All the wearing apparel he had was not worth $10; yet by close economy, and having no one but himself to support, he had, out of day wages, accumulated a snug little property. As he was not supposed to have any heirs in this country, though since a niece has come forward and claimed relationship, inquiry was instituted as to his family connections in Ireland, and it was found that he had living there three brothers and two sisters, and they have had proper papers made out and forwarded to this country. Meantime Mr. James A. Barnes, attorney, of this city, has the case in hand in the interest of the heirs, who will get their money when the estate is settled."

IN CASE OF FIRE.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* has this spiteful statement: "The Stonington fire companies are disbanded and the department is defunct. In case of a fire the residents of the place have arranged to wade out into the Sound and hope to be able to save what wearing apparel they happen to have on."

VANDALISM IN WOONSOCKET, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—In Woonsocket, last night, some vandals entered Oak Hill Cemetery, and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, head-stones, &c. No motive is assigned for the outrage.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN BANQUET—THE PROPOSED MONUMENT IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The French-American Committee for the erection of a statue in New-York Harbor commemorative of the centenary of the independence of the United States gave a great banquet last night at the Hotel du Louvre, in order to thank the subscribers and the press for the support given the project.

The banquet-room was decorated with French and American flags, and outside there was a large transparency representing the proposed statue.

M. Laboulaye presided, supported by Minister Washburne and Gen. D'Abzac, Aid de camp of President MacMahon. Two hundred guests were present, including Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister to Great Britain, Gen. Sickles Vicompte D'Harcourt, Alexander Dumas, Arsène Houssaye, M. Gerome, M. Batholdi, Bacon Appleton, Admirals Pothnan, Fourichon, and Graviére, Dr. Kern, the Swiss Envoy, Minister Leon Say, Wallon, and De Meaux, many members of the Assembly, M. De Lesseps, M. Renault, Ferdinand Duval, Jules Simon, Violet-le-Duc, and the grandsons of Lafayette, Rochambeau and Bouillet.

Mr. Washburne, proposing the health of President MacMahon, dwelt on the feelings of international fraternity aroused on the occasion, and recounted the efforts of the French in aid of Americans in the struggle for independence. He declared the devotion of our generous allies would never be forgotten in America.

M. Laboulaye replied with eloquent eulogy of the people of the United States.

Col. Forney made a speech in which he took occasion to return thanks to the French contributors to the Centennial Exhibition.

A congratulatory telegram was sent to President Grant.

The proceedings were characterized by the greatest cordiality.

MM. About, Girardin, and Offenbach Dr. Ricord, General Emerson M. Dietz-Monnin, and MM. Perrin and Halanzier, the two latter Directors respectively of the Theatre Français and the Opera, were also present at the banquet.

PRAYERS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—In accordance with the circular of the Minister of Public Worship, addressed to the Bishops last month, prayers were offered up to-day in the churches throughout France for the welfare of the country. As requested in the circular, the form of prayer used was that beginning with the words: "*Domine fac salvam rempublicam.*"

RESIGNATION OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE—THE COSTA RICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the London *Morning Echo* from Paris announces that M. Bardoux, Under Secretary of Justice, has resigned.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris says that President MacMahon has received letters terminating the mission of M. Gutierrez as Minister from Costa Rica.

CLOSING THE HARBOR OF BOULOGNE BY THE SINKING OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Boulogne harbor has been closed by the sinking of a steamer at its entrance, which it is estimated will cause a daily loss of $8,000 to fishermen alone, besides the stoppage of trade.

SPAIN.

MEETING OF ADHERENTS OF SAGASTA—THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the members of the Sagasta party, held to-day, the names of 212 ex-Senators and Deputies were read as announcing adherence to the objects of the meeting. Señor Sagasta declared that the Constitutionalists desired to be the most liberal party under the Government of King Alfonso. They wished to maintain the principles of 1869, correcting defects, but preserving the spirit of the revolution. A committee was appointed, who will report at a subsequent meeting whether the party will vote in the Cortes. Marshal Serrano was expected to preside over the assemblage held to-day, but was prevented by military regulations. Thirty-seven Generals were also prevented from attendance by the same cause.

TURKEY.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED HOSTILE FEELING TOWARD CHRISTIANS IN HERZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The truth of the dispatch from Ragusa, published in *Le Nord* of Brussels yesterday, representing that the Mussulmans in Herzegovina were exasperated against and preparing to massacre the Christians, is officially denied.

INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.—The iron-clad Serapis arrived in this harbor to-day with the Prince of Wales on board.

THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special telegram to the *Times* from Rome says, it is reported that the French and Austrian Envoys to Italy will soon be raised to the rank of Ambassadors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Dublin says the Lord Mayor's banquet will be given at the Mansion House on Thursday next, and it is expected that Cardinals Manning, Cullen, and McCloskey will be present.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 7.—The steamer Frisia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Oct. 28, for Hamburg, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 7.—The steamer Pennsylvania, of the American Line, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Oct. 28, has arrived.

BELGIUM.

THE CHAMBERS TO OPEN ON TUESDAY—INCREASE OF REPRESENTATION.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—The Belgium Chambers will assemble on Tuesday. It is expected that the Government will submit a measure increasing the number of members of the Senate and Lower House in proportion to the increase of population.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito County this morning, preceded by a harsh, rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west.

A LARGE FIRE IN WHITEHALL, N. Y.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 8—1:30 A. M.—A large fire is now raging here. The fire originated in the Lake House and extended to Yale's house, Delano's billiard saloon, Hall & Kittredge's hardware store, and is now spreading up Canal street, south, at a fearful rate. It is impossible to determine where it will stop, as the wind is blowing a gale from the north. Aid has been sent for from Rutland. One of the steamers was found disabled, and consequently we are in a crippled condition.

FOREIGN NOTES.

English is to be made a compulsory study in the Russian gymnasiums for girls.

The Viceroy of Egypt has applied $65,000, subscribed for a monument to him, to found a great public school in Alexandria.

M. Ballande was to resume on the 24th ult. his morning performances at the Paris Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, by a first representation of the "Mère de Rubens", a drama in five acts and in verse.

Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, has written a letter, which has been considered by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, stating that an Armenian Archbishop desires to connect himself with some branch of the Anglican communion, and that many Armenian members are anxious to sever their relations with a Church which they regard as very corrupt. They complain that the Congregationalists will not recognize their orders. The Board of Missions has referred the matter to the House of Bishops.

A London contemporary has the following: "M. Gounod's 'Polyeucte,' commenced in 1869, is now finished. Mme. Patti has heard it, and negotiations for its production are at present going on between M. Gounod, the Director of the Paris Opéra, a cantatrice of reputation, and a foreign tenor. The poem, which MM. Carré and Barbier have written, follows tolerably closely the original of Corneille, and I am enabled to give a brief description of the plan of the work. The opera commences with a simple introduction or prelude. The first act is divided into two tableaux. In the first are a chorus of females, the dream of *Pauline*, duet between *Pauline* and *Polyeucte*. Second tableau, (a garden,) chorus behind the wings, air of *Sévère*, duet between *Sévère* and *Pauline*. In the second act takes place the baptism of *Polyeucte*. In the first tableau of the third act is the celebrated dialogue between *Polyeucte* and *Néarque*. MM. Carré and Barbier have preserved the Cornelien text. In the second tableau (the temple of Jupiter) there are a Pagan fête, march, chorus, ballet, and afterward the destruction of the idols. The fourth act passes in the prison, and includes chiefly the stanzas of *Polyeucte* and a trio between *Polyeucte*, *Pauline*, and *Sévère*. The fifth and last act comprises two tableaux, the march to punishment, the 'credo,' and the conversion of *Pauline*. Then follows the martyrdom, the interior of the arena, the multitude crowding the seats of the amphitheatre, the lions behind the iron gratings foaming at the mouth, and ready to spring on their prey, *Polyeucte* and *Pauline* kneeling in prayer in the middle of the circle, exchanging their last adieux, and exclaiming, in the words of Corneille, 'It is God who has appeared to us, and we are called to the skies.' And on this exciting situation the curtain finally falls. When may we expect to see the opera in London? Mme. Patti has half promised to sing *Pauline*, but who can possibly play *Polyeucte*?"

HEAVY WEATHER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Nov. 7.—The Canadian steamer Francis Smith miraculously escaped foundering in Lake Superior during the severe storm of the 30th and 31st ultimo. Fifty-six head of cattle were thrown overboard, and many sheep and swine were drowned on board. The cook-room was demolished and the supplies destroyed, leaving the passengers and crew without food from Friday night until Sunday night. The rudder became unmanageable, and but for the exertions of the officers and crew all would have perished. No lives were lost.

REVIVAL IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—There is considerable religious excitement here. Rev. W. J. Lowrey, the new pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, commenced his services to-day and night in Library Hall, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson also conducted a meeting to a large crowd at the Macaulay Theatre. Ministers from Persia addressed Sunday-school mass meetings, and all places of worship were well filled with anxious auditors. A meeting for prayer for the success of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is talked of.

NO MUSIC IN HIS SOUL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes:

"The Mayor of Lille has just distinguished himself in a way that will somewhat surprise the Italians who are about to celebrate the centenary of Cristafori, the inventor of the piano-forte. His high and mighty Worship has issued a decree which is too rich not to be given textually. Here is the really remarkable document:

We, Mayor of the Town of Lille, considering that the use of pianos and organs in places open to the public is often the occasion of obscene songs and dances; that it keeps the workman away from his work and attracts young girls, on whom it acts as a stimulant to debauchery; that the noise of this disgraceful music is a veritable nuisance to the neighbors; Decree: That from the 1st of November next the use of pianos and organs will be prohibited in all places open to the public. The Mayor,

CATEL BEGHIN.

What the Mayor means by 'places open to the public' we are left to guess for ourselves. I presume the churches, where the organ forms such an important element of attraction in France, are not included in his Worship's original but ambiguous decree. If Shakespeare is to be believed, it may be reasonably doubted whether a man like M. Catel Beghin, with so little music in his soul, is a fit and proper person to be intrusted with the duties of a Mayor."

FROM PARIS TO VIENNA ON A BICYCLE.

This frequently-attempted feat (says the London *Standard*) has at last been accomplished by one of the Frenchmen who started from the Château d'Eau, Paris, on Tuesday week, on a couple of "gentlemen's Bicycles," made by the Coventry Machinists' Company. M. Laumaillé arrived in Vienna on Sunday evening, according to a telegram which has been received in London, "as fresh as a daisy," the machine being still perfect after going over nearly seven hundred miles of ground, the greater part of the roads being in a horrible condition from the long-continued rains. M. Richard, who had not reached Vienna up to two o'clock yesterday, is believed to have broken down between Linz and Vienna, or after 600 miles of the journey had been covered, as he was going on all right on Friday at Simbach, which is across the frontier in Upper Austria. The time occupied by M. Laumaillé was twelve days and three or four hours, thus beating Lieut. Count von Zubowitz and his mare Caradoc by nearly three days, and there is no doubt that had the bicyclists run a month earlier they could have covered the distance in nine, or at the most, ten days, for they have had everything against them. All along the route the light machines were the admiration and the envy of the people, who had hitherto known of no other bicycles than the wooden wheel "bone shakers," which have now been entirely abandoned in this country.

COPPER IN MILWAUKEE.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* says: "Ex-Supervisor McHugh exhibits a fourteen-pound nugget of virgin copper found in the gravel pit along the Milwaukee River in the First Ward. This is the fourth piece found in the pit, and is said to be the finest specimen of the lot. These discoveries lead Mac and others to believe that the town of Milwaukee is as rich in mineral as in cement beds. Quite an amount of copper and iron pyrites has been gathered in the upper portion of East Side during the present season. Iron pyrites abound along the shore just south of the Sherman House, North Point, and, years ago, an enterprising citizen thought he had discovered a gold mine there, and stored several barrels of the glittering ore in his cellar, carefully nursing his secret while he dreamed of the comforts and luxuries of a millionaire. He was greatly chagrined to learn that the shiners were pyrites and comparatively worthless."

A TIE VOTE.

The Reading *Times* says that scarcely an election takes place in Montgomery County, Penn., so evenly divided are the two political parties, but some one or more candidates are elected by a majority of one vote. This year, in the case of the candidates for Recorder of Deeds, there is a tie, as appears from the official count. In consequence Judge Ross has ordered that the election boxes from every district in the county shall be brought into court, and that a recount be made. The judges and inspectors of election are to have them all at Norristown by noon on Tuesday. There were 8,362 votes returned for each candidate. In making the official count, however, it was ascertained that in Limerick township there were 554 votes returned, and only 553 voters' names on the list.

A SMALL WHIRLWIND.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Saturday says: "Riding along the road the other day, we noticed, a short distance ahead of us, a small whirlwind, which, as it advanced, increased in size and velocity until reaching a large maple tree filled with leaves, it seemed to acquire its maximum of strength. In an instant almost, the leaves were stripped from the tree and were being carried whirling upward in a column, say two hundred feet high and in diameter at the base about the size of the tree, and tapering to a point. When this height was reached the whirlwind seemed to burst, and the leaves fell in a shower, strewing the ground for a considerable distance in all directions. It was, taking it altogether, one of the most singular and beautiful sights we have ever witnessed."

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

WHO INVENTED THE TELEGRAPH?

SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE'S AND PROF. MORSE'S HONORS CLAIMED FOR FRANCIS RONALDS, OF LONDON.

The following letter appears in the London *News* of Oct. 27:

SIR: In a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Sir Charles Wheatstone, in your paper of yesterday, you say, "In America it is common to claim for the late Prof. Morse the priority of discovery as regards the practical application of electricity to the work of the telegraph." The question what country may justly claim the honor of having been the first to produce the electric telegraph is one of great and general interest, and it is quite time that that honor is claimed for England. In the Spring of 1869, a great public banquet in New-York, at which the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was present, was given to Prof. Morse, who, in his speech on that occasion, maintained this claim of priority for America against England on the ground of an invention by himself in 1832, which date he contrasted with that of 1837, when Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out their first English patent for an electric telegraph. It is probably a fact, as you say, that "Wheatstone knew nothing of Morse's theories and experiments when he was striving to obtain the attention of the scientific world to his own," but in a controversy which turns upon dates, I would call attention to the fact that so far back as 1823 a pamphlet was published in this country under the title of *Description of an Electric Telegraph, and of Some Other Electrical Apparatus* by Francis Ronalds," "printed for R. Hunter, No. 72 St. Paul's Church-yard, 1823." In this work Mr. Ronalds fully describes his invention, with illustrative diagrams, and foretells, in a striking manner, some of the public uses to which it might be applied. "Why," he says, "should not our Kings hold councils at Brighton with their Ministers in London?" "Why should our detaulters escape by default of our foggy climate?" "Let us have electrical *conversazione* offices, communicating with each other all over the kingdom, if we can." "Give me material enough and I will electrify the world." The telegraph so described in 1823 had been in fact constructed by Mr. Ronalds so far back as 1816, in which year he offered it to the then Government, receiving an official reply that "telegraphs of any kind are now wholly unnecessary, and no other than the one now in use will be adopted"—dated, "Admiralty Office, 1816." The original letter, written by Mr. (afterward Sir John) Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, is in my possession. In 1870 Mr. Ronalds received the honor of knighthood for his "early and remarkable labors in telegraphic investigations." As the dates and facts which I have given may tend to settle the question of priority between England and America with regard to the electric telegraph, you will, I hope, be able to find space for this communication. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CARTER.

KENILWORTH, Oct. 23.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

THE BROTHERS WAINWRIGHT INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF HARRIET LANE.

The London *News* of Oct. 27 says:

"According to the arrangement made by the counsel for the Crown, the witnesses in the case of Henry Wainwright and Thomas Wainwright yesterday went before the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey to give evidence in support of the bill presented against them for the willful murder of Harriet Louisa Lane. The first witness who was examined was the young man Stokes, through whose instrumentality, it will be recollected, the prisoner Henry Wainwright was apprehended in the first instance, and several other witnesses were called on; but the whole of the witnesses for the prosecution did not go before the Grand Jury, who, after a very short deliberation, unanimously agreed to indorse the bill 'a true bill.' The first count in the indictment charges the prisoner, Henry Wainwright, with the willful murder of Harriet Louisa Lane, and the second charges the prisoner, Thomas Wainwright, with being an accessory after the fact, and alleges that he, well knowing the murder to have been committed by the other prisoner, feloniously harbored, maintained, and endeavored to assist him in escaping from justice. By another indictment the prisoner Henry Wainwright is charged with the willful murder of a woman whose name was unknown, and the other prisoner Thomas is charged as being an accessory to this murder in the same form as in the charge alleging the person murdered to have been Harriet Louisa Lane. The trial occurs at the November session."

BYRON'S MAID OF ATHENS.

HER FAMILY HISTORY, HER AGE, AND HOW SHE WAS CARED FOR.

The London *Times* of the 25th ultimo says:

Mr. Richard Edgcumbe writes to us: "The announcement made by the Greek journals of the death of Mrs. Black, known to the world as 'The Maid of Athens,' is one which will not fail to interest the many admirers of Byron. I should not have presumed to trespass on your valuable space but for the reason that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the age she had attained at the time of her death, which, in the announcement made in the *Times* of Thursday, is set down at seventy-six years. It is, of course, well known to most people that Byron made the acquaintance of Theodora Macri and her three daughters, Teresa, Katinka, and Mariana, in February, 1810, just sixty-five years ago. In a letter written by the poet to his friend, Mr. Henry Drury, at this time, he mentions the three Graces in the following words: 'I am dying for love of three Greek girls at Athens, sisters. I lived in the same house. Teresa, Mariana, and Katinka are the names of the three divinities—all of them under fifteen.' Now, it is very well known that the eldest, Teresa, was the one he addressed as 'Maid of Athens,' and I am inclined to think that she must at that time have been at least fourteen years of age—a supposition based upon the account given of them by Mr. W. H. Williams in his *Travels in Italy and Greece*. Supposing, then, that the Maid of Athens was a little over fourteen years old in February, 1810, she cannot have been much under eighty years of age at the time of her death, and it is not without a pang that I recall an account given of Mrs. Black's poverty by, I think, Mr. Finlay a few years since, when an appeal was made in her behalf with but scant result. Byron's friends are all gone save one, the dauntless Edward Trelawny, who enjoyed the poet's confidence, and accompanied him to Greece. Byron's servants are all gone save one, William Childs, a beadle in Golden square. But in their place we have those honorable men who cling to his name, and who have shown their reverence for his memory by a tardy but just endeavor to set him on the pinnacle reared by his towering genius. That something associated with Byron should have passed away is one of those sad but inevitable consequences of the march of time; let us at least take comfort in the thought that there is still something left."

In the *Times* of the following day appears the following letter:

SIR: I agree with Mr. Edgcumbe that Mrs. Black, *née* Teresa Macri, Byron's Maid of Athens, must have been close upon eighty years of age at the time of her death; but I reject his supposition, *i. e.*, that, because the charitable appeal made in her behalf a few years ago by the late Mr. Finlay was not adequately responded to in this country, she must have passed the closing years of her life in indigent circumstances. It will no doubt afford much pleasure to Mr. Edgcumbe and to every admirer of Byron's finest lyric to learn—and it affords me equal pleasure to state as a positive fact—that Mrs. Black was so well cared for, for the sake of the great Philhellenic poet, by some of the leading members of the Athenian Society, as soon as her difficulties became known to them through Mr. Finlay, that from that time to the day of her death she was in the enjoyment of every comfort which she could reasonably wish for. M. Charilaus Tricoupi, the present Premier and the son of the bard's intimate friend, Spiridion Tricoupi, befriended her greatly in her latter years. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEOCLES G. MUSSABINI,
Honorable Secretary of the Byron Club.

A ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

An inquest has been held at Leeds, says the London *News* of Oct. 27, on the body of Elizabeth Watkins, fifteen years of age. Deceased was a factory girl, and lived with her parents in Saville street, Leeds. Though so young, she had been "keeping company" for some time past with a young man. On the night of the 14th inst. a boy came round their neighborhood playing a concertina, and the lads and lasses started a dance. In the course of the merry-making the girl Watkins observed her sweetheart paying marked attention to another girl in the company, and this proceeding excited her jealousy. She spoke to the young man rather sharply on the subject, upon which he coolly told her "that he did not care a bit for her." This expression was taken to heart, for the girl immediately rose, threw a handkerchief over her head, and left her mother's house, remarking that "she would not be back yet a bit." At the bottom of the street she met a female companion, to whom she said that she was going to drown herself. No importance was attached to the threat at the time; but, as she did not return home, suspicions began to be entertained that she had committed the rash act. A search was immediately instituted, but nothing more was heard or seen of her until Saturday last, when her body was found floating in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Monkbridge, by her brother, who was walking along the bank. As there was nothing to show the state of her mind, the jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

ANOTHER WINDOW-PANE PICTURE.

The stories of mysteriously-appearing portraits on window panes have been revived once more by the following, from the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* of last week: "Within the last two weeks a singular discovery has been made at the house of Jesse Garth, for many years deceased. It is said that a distinct and accurate likeness of Mrs. Garth, who has been dead for twenty years, can be seen on a pane of glass in the upper sash of one of the windows, presenting very much the appearance of a photograph negative. The discovery is said to have been made by a woman who was washing clothes in the yard, who imagined some one was watching her through the window, and went inside to see who it was. We gather these facts from Dr. Charles Brown, who has himself seen the singular picture. Dr. Brown remembers that about twenty years ago Mr. Garth told him that his wife, while standing at that window, was stunned by a sudden flash of lightning, and the Doctor's theory is that the outlines of her features were photographed on the window-pane at that time. The youngest daughter of Mr. Garth, and others who were well acquainted with Mrs. Garth, have seen the picture and pronounce it a striking likeness. It is said to be more distinct about 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon than at any other time of the day."

A PENNSYLVANIA GHOST STORY.

THE TWO FIERY EYES THAT TORMENTED MRS. NESBIT, OF YORK COUNTY—HOW SHE WAS RELIEVED.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, Nov. 6.

Since the downfall of Katie King there has been a manifest depression in the (unsubstantial) spirit business. It is a relief, therefore, to go back, as it were, to the good old times when a ghost was a ghost, and not a "materialization," and read an old-fashioned, nerve-thrilling ghost story, such as comes to us in a recent issue of that veracious sheet the Mechanicsburg *Journal*.

Mechanicsburg is in Cumberland County, but the scene of the ghost story is laid in Warrington Township, York County, and the plain, unvarnished tale is unfolded to the editor of the *Journal* by one for whom he vouches as "one of our most reliable and truthful citizens, and an unbeliever in all things supernatural." Several weeks before the story opens there came to the house of a Mrs. Nesbit, living in the county and township aforesaid, a woman with a burned arm, who asked to be allowed to stay all night. Mrs. Nesbit declined to grant the request, whereupon the woman asked her "how she would like it if she would not be allowed to rest." Mrs. Nesbit replied that she did not know, with which truthful though not entirely novel remark the interview appears to have terminated.

Shortly after the above conversation, Mrs. Nesbit "discovered in an old but adjoining the house they live in, and also in their own house, the face of a human being, with large eyes, resembling balls of fire, moving around from room to room in both houses." Pleasant, was it not? Did she scream? Did she faint? History is silent on this point, but "shortly after she was stricken with the rheumatism so badly she could not rest in any position," and thus became a fine example of retributive justice. After a time the rheumatism left, but not so the ghost. It was a most persistent as well as most disagreeable intruder, and unlike most ghosts, which content themselves with scaring their victims out of their wits, resorted to personal violence. As the "conditions" grew more favorable it materialized a full but naked human body, the eyes still fiery, and in this shape it would visit Mrs. Nesbit's bedside nightly, pick her up, bed-clothes and all, and fling her into a corner, where she would either faint or go into convulsions. What Mr. Nesbit was about all this while does not appear. It is only incidentally that we learn of the existence of such a man, and it is tolerably safe to presume that while the above tragedy was being enacted he was under the bed.

Of course nobody could stand such treatment long; and so Mrs. Nesbit called the neighbors in, and, on their arrival the house was too small to hold them. Promptly on time the ghost appeared, apparently gratified at having so large a house. All in the room could see the fiery eyes, but only Mrs. Nesbit could see the human form. Still, the witnesses beheld the "two large balls of fire rolling back and forth, approaching the bed where the lady was, and grasping the bedclothes. The lady fainted, and several gentlemen going to her assistance, the balls of fire moved away from her and grasped the child in the cradle, but it was also released by persons standing by, and the balls disappeared, leaving all very much frightened and disconcerted." This was dreadful, surely. We cannot blame the people for being frightened. "But now," continues our authority, "comes the strange part of the story"—an expression which suggests the alarming possibility that such performances as have already been described are quite matter-of-course in York County. In the neighborhood lived Dr. Gusler, "famous for his many cures in witchcraft"—another extraordinary character. He, being called in, pronounced it a clear case of "bewitchery," and instructed the afflicted lady to heat a sickle red hot at a certain hour next night, and pass it several times down her arm as close as possible without burning herself. Also, if anybody should appear and ask for anything, nothing was to be given on any account. The instructions were obeyed and, sure enough, next day appeared the woman with the burned arm and asked for some lard to grease it. This being refused, she asked for a cloth to tie it up, and then for a pin; but nothing was given her and she went off.

Here the interesting narrative breaks off. The editor says a complete cure was effected, but does not say whether or not the ghost was laid. Neither does he give us the key to the mystery, and we can only conclude that York County is a highly undesirable place to live, or else that Cumberland County whisky must be of a peculiarly virulent quality.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

Below are the results of the official canvass of the vote cast in Nebraska at the late election for Judges of the Supreme Court, Regents of the State University, and on the new Constitution, the clause to enable the people to express at the State election their preferences for United States Senator, and the clause providing that the capital shall not be removed from Lincoln for ten years. For Supreme Judge the Democrats nominated but one candidate, and they failed to elect him. The results show a complete Republican victory. This was the vote:

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.	
George B. Lake, Rep.	31,226
Daniel Gantt, Rep.	29,072
Samuel Maxwell, Rep.	27,767
E. W. Thomas, Dem.	15,091
Scattering	324
FOR REGENTS.	
Charles A. Holmes, Rep.	29,523
S. J. Tuttle, Rep.	29,744
J. W. Gannett, Rep.	28,764
Seth P. Mobley, Rep.	27,053
E. M. Hungerford, Rep.	28,515
William Adair, Rep.	28,777
Tobias Castor, Dem.	11,684
James Thorn, Dem.	13,448
D. H. O'Linn, Dem.	12,933
T. H. Hamilton, Dem.	13,768
T. J. Foley, Dem.	13,947
A. Bear, Dem.	13,477
ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.	
For	30,202
Against	5,474
Majority for	24,728
ON THE CAPITAL CLAUSE.	
For	20,042
Against	12,517
Majority for	7,425
ON THE SENATORIAL CLAUSE.	
For	25,059
Against	6,270
Majority for	18,789

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

Mr. Moses Fogg is a wealthy farmer living a mile from Gorham village, Me. He is a widower, and his house-keeper is a Mrs. Jewett. Tuesday forenoon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a knock was heard at the front door, and on opening it Mrs. Jewett—who, by the way, was alone in the house—saw a tramp standing there. He asked to see the mistress of the house. She replied she was the only mistress at the time. The man then inquired for the gentleman of the house, and was told he was down in the field. He appeared very anxious to see him, and wanted Mrs. Jewett to go down and call him. She refused; and told the fellow she couldn't talk with him any longer, and shut the door in his face, without any ceremony. While the lady was talking she thought she heard some one up stairs, so she went directly to her room, and taking a pistol which was lying there stepped into another room, where she was confronted by a large and ugly-looking man, who was endeavoring to secrete himself in a closet. With the utmost coolness Mrs. Jewett aimed her pistol at him, and requested him in no gentle terms to depart. He demurred at first, when the lady made another step forward and cocked the pistol. The fellow then considered discretion the better part of valor, and ran down stairs and up the road. The man at the front door had also disappeared. Very unfortunately, the pistol was not loaded. She is skilled in the use of the weapon, having formerly resided in North Carolina, where she was in the habit, with her husband, of practicing at target firing. She immediately loaded her pistol for future use, and went about her household affairs as though nothing out of the usual routine had occurred.

THE EFFICACY OF SWEET POTATOES.

The Utica *Observer* has the following: "A clerk in a store at St. Johnsbury ordered a skeleton woman—used to display dress goods—removed the other day; but coming in and seeing it still in its place, as he supposed, threw his arms around it to carry it away, when he found it was a flesh and blood woman. She would listen to no apologies, and told her husband, who came to the store for vengeance, but was soothed with a gift of six pounds of sweet potatoes."

AN INNOCENT MAN RELEASED FROM PRISON.

The Boston *Globe* of Saturday says: "The case of Moses F. Wheeler, pardoned yesterday by the Governor, appears to be one of peculiar hardship. He has been serving out a life-sentence in the State Prison since 1868, having been convicted of the crime of arson for setting fire to the First Parish Church and a dwelling house in Brighton, and if the death-bed confession of a woman, upon which his pardon was secured, is true, he was entirely innocent of the crime."

AN HONORARY DEGREE.

The Pittsburg *United Presbyterian* says that a clergyman of Meadville, Penn., has had conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. by the University of Padua. One of the exercises required of him in order that he might merit the distinction was an address to the Faculty and a biography of himself in Latin. If such a test was made all around for honors of this sort, alas! how the harvest would diminish.

A SLIGHT EXPOSURE IN BAD WEATHER, when the system is out of order, often brings on a stubborn cold; the attending cough irritates the lungs, and if not promptly treated, frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with colds should resort at once to Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which soon loosens and eradicates coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

H. Piper & Co. Champagne,
Carte Blanche,
"Sec" and "Très Sec,"
for sale by all the principal grocers, and particularly recommended to all connoisseurs of really dry champagne. RENAULD FRANÇOIS & CO.,
Sole agents for the United States.

What Sweetens the Mouth,
Preserves and whitens the teeth, keeps the gums from becoming spongy, neutralizes all impurities that adhere to the dental enamel, and effectually prevents the toothache? Any body can answer the simple question who has ever witnessed the wonderful effects of that matchless vegetable preparation—SOZODONT.

Some of the Greatest Curiosities at the fair of the American Institute, are the "big stories" told by the fellows who appropriated 11 reasons and 600 names from the pamphlet of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM, No. 571 Broadway, to their circular. Comment is unnecessary.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Coughs and Colds are speedily cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

DRUMMOND—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at Tottenville, Staten Island, by Rev. David Taylor, A. M., JAMES L. DRUMMOND to MATTIE S., only daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

FULTON—WATTS—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, HENRY FULTON, of Brooklyn, to ALICE IZARD, daughter of the late Robert Watts, M. D., of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, Nov. 7, suddenly, ELLEN A. ADAMS, wife of William Adams, Jr.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANTHON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, of pneumonia, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, in the 49th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLODGETT.—Thursday, Nov. 4, WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT, in the 52d year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Monday morning 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DALGLEISH.—Nov. 7, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES DALGLEISH, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 198 Spencer st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

LAY.—SYLVESTER LAY, of Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 6, aged 47 years, late member of Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M. and Phœnix Chapter, No. 2.
Funeral at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 10.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Nov. 6, E. HOWARD LEWIS, son of Elijah and Mary E. S. Lewis.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 8, at 11 A. M., from No. 124 Montague st.

MORGAN.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 6, of consumption, ESTELLE NORMIE, wife of Henry A. Morgan, Jr., and daughter of Joseph C. Barlow, Esq.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 261 West 43d st. on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875, FRANCIS ASBURY MOORE youngest son of William K. and Mary Moore, aged 16 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 80 Grove st., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NICHOL.—Nov. 7, 1875, FANNY NICHOL, aged 91 years, widow of the late Thomas Nichol, native of Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Nichol, No. 52 Perry st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYPHANT.—In London, England, on the 18th October, HARWOOD VERNON OLYPHANT, aged 23 years, eldest son of R. M. Olyphant, of this City.
His relatives and friends, and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral services at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th st., on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

POWERS.—On Saturday morning, 6th inst., JOSEPH D. POWERS.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on this Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood, Tuesday morning.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City Heights, Nov. 6, CHARLES EDWIN, son of William D. and Ann J. Reynolds, aged 3 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, William st., Jersey City Heights.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

COURT OF ARBITRATION
OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

BARTLETT'S IMPROVED BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS.

The latest improvement, substituting solid porcelain reflectors in place of painted or enameled iron, secures a reflector of undimmed lustre. Property-owners truly say, "Nothing for the money adds so much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, $5; boulevard, $6; reflectors additional. Discount to the trade. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

CANTRELL,
NO. 239 4TH AV.
BOOTS AND SHOES
exclusively.
LADIES' BOOTS, $4.
GENTS' BOOTS, $4.
"IRON CLADS," a strong, serviceable shoe for boys

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

76 OF THE BEST SONGS PUBLISHED FOR $2 50!—Just out, "GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG," containing seventy-six songs, ballads, duets, &c.—each a true gem and undeniably popular—232 pages. Price $2 50, and worth $30 if purchased separately. Sold everywhere.
Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place, on the same evening, at 7:30 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 15th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING (Monday), at 8 o'clock, at 230 3d av. WM. HENRY ANTHON, President. ALFRED B. BUDDS, Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES In large variety and grades.

W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S First-class and reliable servants' exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., can secure select servants of every denomination and nationality, with undoubted references. Please call and examine.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—To get good servants for City or country, at very reduced wages; for good reliable help of all kinds, cooks, house-workers, German girls, &c., to suit all. At the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotel, boarding-house; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German Protestant young girl; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting; can do all or either work; is a good seamstress; runs several machines, &c.; really wants a steady home, and will go to the country; is obliging; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a Protestant young woman, well recommended, as chamber-maid and waitress; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and strong, healthy person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, who is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl with references; neat, willing, and obliging, and a good waitress; speaks English; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with the best of City reference, as chamber-maid or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Call or address for two days No. 109 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at the Kensington House, corner 57th st. and 4th av., from 10 to 3.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., room No. 1.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has two years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work or light house-work; no objection to Brooklyn; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 123 Chrystie st., over the tailor's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A VERY competent person as chamber-maid and nurse to grown children; has good reference. Call or address No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 208 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 East 32d st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent young girl; is very willing and obliging; has good City references; City or country. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Waitress.—By a competent young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 749 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a respectable girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress, can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, where references are thoroughly investigated, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and makes superior bread and biscuit; understands marketing; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Inquire for J. A., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A QUIet, respectable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also a nice washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages in a small family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference; a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do housework. Call at No. 368 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has been personally recommended by her former employer, who can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A LADY RETURNING FROM THE country, for her cook; Protestant; understands good plain cooking; excellent baker; willing and obliging; will assist with washing. Can be seen at employer's, No. 26 East 42d st., Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-worker.—By a German Protestant woman; thorough cook, excellent washer and ironer, understands general house-work thoroughly; strong, active, and obliging; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; highly recommended; good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, very neat and clean in her kitchen; City or country. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its various branches; boning, larding, game, soups, all kinds of desserts, and is accustomed to get up public dinners; would go out by the day until suited; best of City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A PROTestant; Scotch; bones, lards, makes jellies, creams, &c.; has very best City reference, and will give entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and always good tempered; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED COOK FOR PRIVATE family; understands French and English styles, boning, larding, jellies, pastry, side dishes, soups, various kinds; reference from highest families in City. Address E. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; CAN do cooking and fine ironing, or will do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference from her last place; either City or country. Address M. O., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to coarse washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 35th st., third bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO WELSH Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as laundress, or would do the work of a small private family; six months' City references. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; MAKES BOSton bread, biscuit, cakes, pastry, soups; roasts meats and game; side dishes, desserts of every kind; would assist with washing; best reference. Call at 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., stationery.

COOK—NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; good reference given; no objection to help with the washing; also her sister as nurse for a baby or an invalid; North of Ireland. Call for two days at No. 130 East 4th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 349 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; ten years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 414 7th av., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman, who is an excellent family cook and will assist in washing, or would do all the washing in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has two years City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl, who is a good cook; is a good meat cook; also, makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is very willing and industrious; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN with good City reference; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; will to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO DO COARSE washing, by a neat and competent girl; good City reference. Call at No. 749 3d av., north of 54th st., three flights up, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG woman as a good cook, washer, and ironer, or house work of a small family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH CITY reference; understands making soups, pastries, and all kinds of desserts, also jellies; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 235 East 59th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in washing, if required; good references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 506 West 46th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and will assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; City references given. Call at No. 308 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS COOK, washer, ironer, or chamber-maid; reference for the last three years can be given. Apply at No. 237 East 42d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry, by a neat, competent, willing girl; has good City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A RESPECTAble, quiet, faithful woman; has excellent City reference; will help in the laundry. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 111 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands meats, soups, games, poultry, &c.; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant as plain cook and good washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 397 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; best City reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE ENGAGEments by the day or week; several years in a first-class French house; all the latest patterns; reference. Address D. E., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few engagements by the day in private families; can cut, fit, and trim; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st., near 6th av.; ring first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes one or two more engagements by the day to make up all kinds of dresses and cloaks. Address No. 657 3d av., entrance on 42d st.

FAMILIES WISHING COMPETENT COOKS, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, maids of all nations, can be promptly supplied at No. 609 6th av., JACQUIN'S Bureau.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian girl; is a very good cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging, and can easily adapt herself to a lady's ways; City or country, but wants a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, competent, faithful girl; City or country; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable girl in a small family, for general house-work; one year's references. Call at No. 144 West 52d st.

GOOD SERVANTS,
At reduced wages, can be obtained
At CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR first-class boarding-house, by an American lady of capacity. Address E. V., No. 585 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY OR hotel, to assist a lady in all household duties. Call for two days at No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman; can do general house-work well for low wages; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; has ten years' best City reference from her last place; wages not such an object as a comfortable home; can be seen in the store till suited. Call or address No. 1,144 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is an expert at hairdressing and dress-making; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid, who perfectly understands her business; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; can be well recommended. Address M. L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent reference in the City. Address E. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; private family or boarding house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, puffing, pleating, and all kinds of finery of ladies' and gentlemen's linens neatly; best City reference. Address B. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-class laundress; can give satisfactory City reference; would be willing to assist in chamber-work if required. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can take full charge of the laundry; best City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; is a good washer and ironer; also family washing; can do fluting, and will do them reasonable; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or families' washing on reasonable terms; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or ironing, or house-cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of one or two gentlemen at her own home; best of reference can be given. No. 230 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some ladies' or gents' washing at her residence. Call on or address Mrs. Archibald, No. 115 West 15th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS wishes gents' or families washing; good yard for drying. Call on Mrs. Mack, No. 20 East 12th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNtry or City, by an English Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of baby from its birth, or the care of grown children; can furnish undeniable references as to character, capability. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid or an institution; can cut and fit children's dresses; first-class reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 East Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; kind and patient with children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 117 East 36th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO take care of children and do plain sewing; will make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS waitress or nurse in a family, and can do very neat sewing. Can be seen on Monday at 241 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to take care of children, or to wait upon a lady; no objection to the country or to travel; three years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 769 Broadway, janitor's rooms.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who speaks perfect French; is a good seamstress, very genteel in appearance, and is obliging; has excellent references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; references. Call at No. 148 East 38th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED GERMAN girl to take care of children, teach them German and sew; of a kind disposition; she wishes a home rather than high wages. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman as a thorough infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle, or take care of growing children, and do chamber-work; last employer can be seen. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH SUISSE, Protestant, as nurse to children; understands duties of lady's maid; City or country; City reference. Address M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; has had sole charge of infants for a great many years; a good sewer; can give excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as a superior infant nurse; understands the entire charge of an infant by day and night; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 6 East 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on several machines. Call for two days at No. 345 West 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, just landed; competent to take charge of an infant; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 316 4th av., Monday.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL FOR nurse, and can sew. Address L. B., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; WILL TAKE the entire charge of an infant or growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 434 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY woman, who is a superior seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is a neat sewer by hand; no objection to assist with chamber-work, or make herself otherwise useful in a good home; very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; WILLing to assist in chamber-work or take care of growing children; is an expert operator; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE to get a few more customers by the week; can do all kinds of trimming; good City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference. Call Monday at 332 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly competent; understands care of silver, making all kinds of salads; capable of taking a man's place; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Address K. M., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, who understands her business thoroughly; can take entire charge of dining-room; prepare salads; care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has long City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS waitress, of good appearance, tall and quick; she can take the place of a man, and fill the situation to the entire satisfaction of her employer; references unexceptionable. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young woman as waitress or chamber-maid; four years' reference, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at No. 239 East 54th st. Ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL VERY ANXious to work, and is capable of doing nice waiting and chamber-work; has good references and is industrious and honest. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av. and 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; best of references from last situation. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 22 East 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 44th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady, for a capable and trustworthy woman as chamber-maid or waitress, who has been several years in her service. Inquire at No. 104 East 30th st.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has a good supply of milk. Can be seen at No. 213 West 29th st., top floor, back.

MALES.

A GOOD PAINTER, CALCIMINER, AND paper-hanger is desirous of meeting with a job for the Winter, at low wages; a good opportunity for persons who want their houses painted cheap; board taken as part payment; country no objection; East, West, North, or South. Address THOMAS PAINTER, No. 81 3d av., New-York.

A YOUNG PERSON VERY WELL EDUcated is anxious to obtain a position in a family as nursery governess, or would take entire charge of a child and educate it; also a good seamstress; very best of City reference given. Address for two days R. M. E., 155 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant man, aged thirty-nine years; is a good and careful driver in City or country and a thorough groom; can also milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man, strictly sober, honest and obliging; single man. Address Andrew Troy, at Mr. Pettretch's real estate office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man; understands his business thoroughly; can milk, tend furnace; understands the general work on a gentleman's place; will be found trustworthy and reliable; moderate wages; good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands City driving; is careful, sober, and willing, and thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address D. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THIRTY-five years old, five feet six and a half, sober and reliable, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address T. P., No. 654 2d av., for a few days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and gardener; can milk, tend furnace, and is not afraid to work; will be found willing and obliging; wages no object to a steady place; good reference. Address John, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man, English, aged thirty, who thoroughly understands his business, and of good experience; milk, and make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for several years, and thoroughly understands his business. Address or call for two days for M. L., No. 65 Worth st., or Mr. Wright's saddlery store, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRONG, WELL-RECOMmended man a place as coachman or groom in any gentleman's place near the City; will make himself useful in every possible way; is sober, and accustomed to the care of horses. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials bear the strictest inquiry. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or employer's, No. 299 Madison av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN; has a good knowledge of road horses; can give the best of reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 9 West 13th st., riding school.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, WITH THE HIGHEST testimonials; capable, safe driver; married; no incumbrance. Apply to or address J. D., at Mr. Brewster's, 5th av. and 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; is one of the best grooms in the City; is a thorough driver; excellent City reference from last employer. Address C. E., No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; capable, safe driver. Apply to or address Mike, No. 144 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; a good, careful driver; good reference. Address Isaac Overhulse, No. 157 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG UNmarried man. Refers to present employer. Call at stable, No. 112 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly understands his business; can furnish the best of references for the past fifteen years. Address P. B., No. 2 West 44th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; understands all the branches of green-house, hot and cold graperies, and the other departments belonging to farming and gardening; married man; English; no family; best of City reference. Address J. B. D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED man as harness-cleaner or groom; the best of reference. Call or address W. P. B., No. 365 West 50th st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, with a good recommendation from his last employer, as porter in a store, or would take care of furnace. Call at or address No. 263 West 47th st., in rear. James Johnson.

USEFUL MAN.—IS GOOD GROOM AND CAREFUL driver; tend furnace, milk and be generally useful; is willing to work at any kind of work at moderate wages, city or country; good reference. Address D. H., Box 327, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, and all kinds of work about a place; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR AN INTELLIgent, capable man, who has good reference as to character and ability; willing to do any honest work to obtain the necessaries of life for his family; porter in hotel or store, general office work of any kind, watchman, or janitor. For further particulars call or address Mrs. L. B. ELY, No. 29 East 29th st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A RELIABLE COMMISsion-house by a young gentleman of some means with a view to making himself familiar with mercantile affairs and ultimate investment; salary no object; first-class testimonials. Address ALLEN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SITUAtion in a reliable commission-house; is thoroughly reliable in every particular; first-class references; can invest some money if properly secured, terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN WAITER in a private family; satisfactory City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City, and will be well recommended from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business as first-class private family waiter; would like a place in City or country; is willing and obliging, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter, clean and take care silver; makes excellent salads; good carver; will make himself useful about the house; best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THREE YEARS' CITY reference as a competent waiter; sober, and a first-class man; is single, neat, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as head waiter in a large boarding-house or hotel; is thoroughly experienced and can be highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WAITer, in a private family; has great experience in the service; good City reference. Address J. Armind, No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH MAN WITH FIRST-class reference as first-class waiter in a private family. Address G. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAKing a little English, in a private family or boarding-house; good City references. Address Paris, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, and nurse to a grown child; only those who are good family seamstresses and well recommended need apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 436 Madison av.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO look after a child three years old and to wait upon a lady; best of references required. Address L. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, WHO UNderstands cleaning silver, making salads, &c.; City references required. Apply at No. 21 West 47th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; German or Swede preferred; references required. Apply at No. 18 West 16th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY'S maid and seamstress who understands hair-dressing; best City reference required. Address L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—OPERATORS AT BUTTONHOLES ON coats on sewing-machine. Apply to L. PHILLIPS, No. 185 Rivington st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER; must bring unexceptionable City references. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock at No. 359 5th av.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,
BROOKLYN CITY 7s,
BUFFALO CITY 7s,
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
CINCINNATI CITY 7.30s,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

MISSOURI STATE LOAN,
FOR FUNDING PURPOSES,
FOR SALE BY
NETTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,783	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,768

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
Insurance stocks and scrips,
Bank and gas-light stocks and bonds,
City, county, town and State bonds,
Solvent and defaulted railroad bonds.
Mining and manufacturing stocks.
Bought and sold by us as a specialty twenty-three years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at the banking-rooms. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, for immediate delivery, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold.

FISK & HATCH.

STOLEN BONDS, &c.

PITTSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., Nov. 3, 1875.

The following bonds, belonging to the estate of Wm. Swetland, deceased, were stolen from the vault of the First National Bank of Pittston on the night of the 2d inst., viz.:

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, second mortgage:
Ten bonds of $1,000, Nos. 1,952 to 1,961 inclusive.
Three bonds of $500, Nos. 1,406, 1,407, 1,774.
One bond of $100, No. 1,253.
Wilkes-barre City Bonds:
Five bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 47 to 51 inclusive.
Pittston Seminary bonds:
Two bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 7 and 8.

Also, one certificate of stock of the First National Bank of Pittston, for fifty shares, in the name of B. D. Beyea.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return.

Also, $20 in bonds of the Oxford Iron and Coal Company of Oxford, N. J., deposited by them, Nos. 176 to 195 inclusive.

Also, $20,000 in bonds of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, deposited by said company, Nos. 373 to 392 inclusive.

These bonds can be of no value to the thieves, but they may be serviceable in their detection. A suitable reward will therefore be paid for their recovery or arrest of the thieves.
THEO. STRONG,
President First National Bank of Pittston.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

An informal meeting of a number of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held at our office Nov. 2. It was then decided to invite the co-operation of other bondholders in a plan for the reorganization of the road.

Bondholders wishing to take action in the matter may call on us in person or send in their names with a statement of the number of bonds they control.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganizing and consolidating said railroad with other roads. Printed forms of the proposed agreements, and reports of the engineer who has examined the roads, can be had at the office of LORD, DAY & LORD, as above.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT bonds Nos. 176 to 195, inclusive, of the OXFORD IRON COMPANY, New-Jersey, for $1,000 each, were stolen from the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., on the night of Nov. 2, 1875, and that the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds has been stopped.
S. T. SCRANTON & CO.
OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 3, 1875.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. **SENT FREE.**
JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY, IN RETURN FOR LESSONS IN vocal or instrumental music, offers thorough instruction in the English branches. Address STANLY, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

C. FABREGOU.
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
No. 218 West 47th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, No. 100 East 23d st.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK can collect First Dividend.
SAM L. HARRIS, Banker,
No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys. Hempsted, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT
AT
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York,
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1875.
OUR SHOES ARE MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY
BY
MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL,
WHOSE REPUTATION AS MANUFACTURERS IS SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE AS TO THEIR QUALITY.
WE CLAIM AS SPECIALTIES ABOUT OUR SHOES
THAT NEWLY-INVENTED AND IMPROVED MACHINERY IS EMPLOYED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE,
THAT OURS IS THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT
IN THIS CITY WHERE YOU CAN FIND A STOCK OF
GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOE.
IT HAS NO NAILS OR RAISED THREADS TO HURT THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOT; IT HAS NO WAXED THREAD TO SPOIL THE STOCKINGS.
WE SHALL SELL THIS SHOE
AT THE PRICE CHARGED BY RETAILERS FOR MACHINE-SEWED SOLES.
OUR SHOES ARE STITCHED ON
WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 MACHINE.
NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.
FOR OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
THE VERY BEST WORKMEN HAVE BEEN SECURED.
MANUFACTURED ON LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL PATENT LAST; MAKE A PERFECT FITTING SHOE.
THIS WE GUARANTEE.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ANDREW PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York

OUR STOCK
THIS WEEK IS
SIMPLY IMMENSE.
CANNOT DESCRIBE IT.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NEW GOODS.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS
at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
CANNOT BE EQUALED ANYWHERE—POSITIVELY.

SILK MANTILLA VELVETS,
$3 75, $4 75, $6, $7 50. Cheap.
1,000 PIECES VELVETEENS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., up.
OUR OWN FINISH.

BLACK SILKS
at 95 cents.
We recommend at $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 65, CASHMERE FINISH, CHEAP.
Bonnay's and Guinet's Superb at $1 75, $1 90, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, up.
20 pieces 30-inch wide BLACK LINING SILKS at 38c. per yard.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RIBBONS
2,000 pieces Gros Grain, No. 12, all colors, at 20c. per yard.
OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES—NEW TO-DAY.

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK
of Trimmings, Buttons, and Fringes. Selling at 35 cents on the dollar.
LOOK AT OUR CORSETS. 25c., 30c., 35c.
1,000 dozens at 40c., FIFTY BONES.
FINER CORSETS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, UP, CANNOT BE EQUALED.
EXAMINE OUR SILVERWARE.
MEN'S, LADIES', AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR—FULL ASSORTMENT.
10,000 NEW TIES, ALL SILK, 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c. HALF USUAL PRICE.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
OPENING EVERY DAY, NEW GOODS FROM EUROPE.
STATIONERY, BOOKS.

Our New Department For Housefurnishing.
CARVED GOODS, CHILDREN'S TOYS, CARRIAGES, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, DOLLS, CLOCKS, &c.

WE EXHIBIT TO-DAY
50 CASES VARIOUS ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL WARE RECEIVED FROM EUROPE THIS WEEK.
COME AND SEE THEM.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York

BOYS' SUITS,
FROM $2 50 TO $20

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks,
GREAT VARIETY.
New Ladies' Suits, $4 50, $5 50, $7 50, $9 50 up.

LADIES' SILK SUITS,
ELABORATELY TRIMMED, $47, $50, $55, $65, up.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 75, up.
CHILDREN'S SACQUES, $1 75, $2 25, $2 75, up.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
LOOK AT OUR FUR DEPARTMENT.
AMERICAN FELT HATS, 10c., 20c., 25c.
1,000 CASES REAL FELTS at 35c., 50c., and 65c.
These are sold at 65c., 75c., and 95c. everywhere.
OUR FINER FRENCH FELTS are half last week's prices.
EVERY COLOR AND SHAPE.

SILK VELVET HATS AND BONNETS,
EVERY NEW SHAPE, EVERY NEW COLOR.

TRIMMED HATS,
FULLY ONE-THIRD BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
$1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5, $6 50, $7 50, up to $30.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.
ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS ARE RUNNING CONSTANTLY ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT TO THE BONNET DEPARTMENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton. KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST., NEW-YORK,
Will offer this week

$100,000
WORTH OF GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 10c. per yard, worth ....$ 25
1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 20c. per yard, worth 37½
500 yards Curtain Lace at 30c. per yard, worth 45
1,000 yards Curtain Lace at 35c. per yard, worth 50
1,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 90c. per pair, worth 2 00
300 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, worth 3 00
400 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, worth 4 75
100 pairs Guipure Lace Curtains at $5 per pair, usually sold at 9 00
200 pairs Crochet Curtains (entirely new) at $3 per pair, worth 5 50
REAL LACE CURTAINS AND BED-SPREADS.
100 pairs Real Lace Curtains at $17 per pair, usually sold at $33 00
Real Lace Curtains, ranging from $20 to $50 per pair.
The largest assortment in the City.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
ALSO GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES.

CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
500 rolls Tapestry at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
Just out of bond, an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in Axminsters, Moquets, Velvets, Body Brussels, &c.
English and American Oil-cloths, all widths, from 40c. upward.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.

Economy in Shoes.

LORD & TAYLOR
Broadway and 20th St.,
ARE SELLING
LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.
LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.
CHILDREN'S GOOD-FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.
HAND-MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLE, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
LIGHT WARM OVERSHOES in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

LACES.
The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

BONNETS.
We specially invite all ladies interested in knowing where to buy richly trimmed Bonnets or Round Hats AT MODERATE PRICES to call at our establishment and see for themselves.
E. A. MORRISON,
No. 893 Broadway,
No. 13 East 19th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Exposition of Winter millinery TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 10, 11.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND DIRECTORY, Broadway and 45th st., under the management of ladies.—Governesses, housekeepers, and first-class domestics for City and country; country orders should be received two days in advance of visit. Reception-room, No. 1,502 Broadway; work-room, corner Broadway and 45th st.; employment office, No. 176 West 45th st.; cooking school, No. 166 West 45th st.; dining and sales room, No. 168 West 45th st. Cooked food for sale at 10 cents per pound advance on cost of raw material.

Wednesday and Saturday, lessons in cooking; school for ladies at 10 A. M.; terms, 50 cents for single lesson; $5 for course of twelve. Private classes for young ladies' schools and ladies' cooking clubs at reasonable rates. Free instruction except on class days. The Managers request the co-operation of all who have felt the need of domestic reform, and ask prompt replies when they write for information.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24
*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..........Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 7, at noon
DAKOTA..........Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.....Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND.....Nov. 27
MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Nov. 13

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876 $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

BINDOO.....Nov. 10 | OTHELLO.....Dec. 8
NAVARINO.....Nov. 24 | COLOMBO.....Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 2

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR GONAIVES, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 4.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........Nov. 10.
ANDES..........Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..........Nov. 27.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY near station of elevated railroad: one or two families, consisting of ten or twelve persons, desiring a home to themselves with every convenience, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board; use of parlor floor, fire, gas, and laundry; house also heated by furnace; no other boarders; terms moderate, at No. 460 West 22d st.; excellent location.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms; restaurant unsurpassed; liberal arrangements made for the Winter season.

NO. 248 EAST 61ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, private family, to gentlemen and wives; or to two single gentlemen, en suite or singly; also, an elegantly-furnished front library, suitable for doctor or dentist, with or without board; references exchanged. Call or address M. A. H.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.—A family without small children can have a first or second floor (private table) and all the advantages of a first-class home without the annoyances or expense of an entire house. Address RESPONSIBILITY, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Desirable furnished suites with board, on the second and third floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen; table and appointments first class; terms moderate; Fourth avenue cars pass the door.

AN ADULT PRIVATE FAMILY OF REfinement offers the choice of beautifully furnished and delightful rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with superior board; location central and convenient to 6th av. cars. Address G., Box No. 3,691 New-York Post Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

ST. JULIEN, NO. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON PLACE.—Elegant apartments on second floor to let; also rooms for single gentlemen; house entirely renovated and enlarged; is especially adapted for families; French table.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with first-class board for the Winter, in a house having all City conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of station; terms reduced. Apply to Mrs. BIRDSALL, corner Park av. and High st., Orange.

ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table; also one other desirable room at No. 29 West 17th st.; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly frescoed and furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AND floors on 5th and Madison avs. and other locations, at reduced prices; private tables if desired. Apply to TRACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four rooms, modern improvements, en suite or single, to family or party of gentlemen; also other rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 43 10th st., between Broadway and University Place.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, Rhode Island, has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, HANDsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class table and appointments; also smaller sunny rooms with closets; house 28 feet wide; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished front parlor, with or without board; no other boarders; also reception, with bedroom; all conveniences.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor; two connecting on third; with or without private table; references required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers one suite of handsomely-furnished rooms; private table or table d'hôte. Also two fourth floor rooms. References.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, A HANDSOME parlor floor and rooms on second; all well furnished; first-class board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—SUITES OF rooms, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also a number of single rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A PLEASANT THIRD floor, with private table; or to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if required; also two rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with private table or without board; also, two hall rooms, without board.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR and extension, with bath and closets; also room on fourth floor, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 49 7TH AV., THIRD DOOR FROM 14TH ST.—A nicely-furnished room, suitable for husband and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with board; house first-class.

NO. 135 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—To rent, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXpectedly vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

FOURTH AV., NO. 435.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let furnished, with or without private table or breakfast; on reasonable terms, to parties arranging for the Winter; reference.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second floor front, and hall room to let with board; also double room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR Broadway.—A social, refined family, occupying an elegantly furnished house, offers first-class board on moderate terms. References exchanged.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No 43 West 22d st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND third-story front rooms, with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few rooms, with excellent board, at very low prices for the Winter.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, ROOMS together or separately; references exchanged. No. 235 West 38th st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third floor with, first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with board, at moderate terms; highest references. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of references.

NO. 29 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second, third, and fourth floors for gentlemen and families, with board.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—LARGE SECOND-story front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 57 WEST 11TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with or without private table; also, one single room, with board.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST—A suite of parlors to rent, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. M. RUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH st., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with other rooms, to families, with private table.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND superior accommodations, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st. References.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND two single rooms; superior board; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply. Reference.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENtire second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 100 East 23d st.

NO. 128 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT THE FIRST-class house No. 35 West 31st; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A large house near the Windsor will let, with board, an elegant suite of rooms on second floor to a small family or two gentlemen and their wives. House thoroughly first class in all its appointments. To any one who appreciates a beautiful, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity; unexceptionable references given. Address for three days G. F. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A large handsomely-furnished parlor, bay window, southern exposure, with small room connecting; bath, closets; private table or without board; also other rooms if required. Address MARLEY, Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, an elegant room, with fine large dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; house and table unexceptionable; terms moderate; table board.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished floor, with or without private table; also, single rooms on third and fourth floors; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and first-class in all its appointments; references.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMily offer parlor and two bedrooms communicating on second floor; elegant accommodations; exclusive bath; ample wardrobes; private table if preferred, or will let separately; references.

ONE LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first floor; second story front rooms to rent with board; also, one large room suitable for two gentlemen, and one hall room; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A second floor, four unusually large, well furnished rooms, and communicating bath-room; may be had with or without private table; also room for gentleman.

BOARD (FULL OR PARTIAL) CAN BE obtained by a single gentleman at Clifton, Staten Island, near the ferry, in a small private family; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 434 Post Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING AN ELEGANT home, everything neat and comfortable, near several first-class restaurants, apply at No. 44 West 27th st., near Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 137 WEST.—Very desirable rooms on third floor; other rooms on fourth floor with first-class board; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors; location unsurpassed; with or without private table; private baths, &c.; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A VERY LARGE, handsome front room, second story, with hall-room adjoining, and board, exceedingly low; other rooms, $7 to $14.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.—NO. 47 WEST 50TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsome parlor, rooms en suite and singly, with board; all home comforts; moderate prices.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS ON 5th and Madison avs., with private table; also suites and single rooms in houses not advertised. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, TWO or three bed-rooms, with the exclusive use of the parlor; breakfast, fire, and gas; references exchanged. Apply at No. 147 East 18th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; strictly first-class board.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board; first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST. AND NO. 138 WEST 21ST ST.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURnished rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND superior board may be found at 34 West 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT to one or two gentlemen a fine suite of rooms, furnished as parlor and bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; references required. Apply at No. 216 West 24th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with an abundance of closet room, on second floor of full-width house; also, a room on fourth floor; breakfast if desired. 140 West 42d st.

ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; locality best in the City, between Broadway and 5th av. No. 19 West 30th st.

TO LET.—WITHOUT BOARD, FROM THE 21ST of November, handsomely-furnished parlor floor; ample closets. Also, two rooms on fourth floor. References exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Very pleasant rooms on second floor; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED THIRD STORY apartments, with bath-room attached to; will be let together or separately; best references required. Apply at No. 19 East 16th st.

LARGE PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; gas and fire, (without board,) $20 per week. No. 320 West 46th st.

EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FEW furnished rooms to let in a private house; board obtainable opposite. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, to first-class parties; a few doors from Broadway and restaurant. No. 28 East 22d st.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms on reasonable terms.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) WANTS ONE or two nicely furnished rooms in a respectable private family; location, vicinity of 14th st.; French family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,786.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE first-class board, central location, for the Winter; private family where are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms and all particulars, S. F., Box No. 1,135 Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD IN A private family, where they can be pleasantly situated for Winter; terms must be moderate; up town preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A WIDOW LADY, large room with modern improvements and fire; location between Union square and 50th st., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, EUREKA, Box No. 3,871 Post Office.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE American family in exchange for the use of a nearly new four round-corner piano. Address PIANO, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to H. K. VAN SICKLEN, No. 133 Nassau st., N.Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.

The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 28 State st., Boston, No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875.

No. 62 Gresham House, London, Oct. 30, 1875.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Fourth Week of the Brilliant Season.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1875, Tenth Subscription Night, THE HUGUENOTS.

THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Raoul de Nangis

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, Eleventh Subscription Night, MARTHA.

THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Lionel

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, Twelfth Subscription Night, FRA DIAVOLO.

THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Fra Diavolo

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.

Weber's Romantic Opera, in three acts, DER FREISCHUTZ, with the following powerful cast:

Agathe..........Mlle. Eug Pappenheim
Aennchen..........Mlle. Bertha Kuster
Max..........Mr. Julius Milder
Casper..........Mr. Jos. Fassbender
Ottokar..........Mr. Bruno Gunsburger

POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.

Box seats, $1 50. Admission, $1 (no extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50c.

EVENING PRICES.—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents.

Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

WALLACK'S,

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be produced Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

First appearance in New-York of MR. GEORGE HONEY, who will assume his original character of ECCLES.

By special arrangement made with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE....as....Hon. GEORGE D'ALROY (as acted by him at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.)

Mr. C. A. STEVENSON....as....CAPTAIN HAWTREE (his first appearance at this theatre.)

SAM GERRIDGE (first time)..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..........Miss ADA DYAS (as acted by her in the English theatres.)
POLLY ECCLES..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
MARQUISE DE ST. MAUER..........Mme. PONISI

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

First CASTE Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30.

The representations of CASTE are necessarily limited to TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES.

CHICKERING HALL,

5th av. and 18th st.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

First appearance in New-York of the illustrious pianist and composer, HANS VON BULOW, who will commence a series of PIANOFORTE CONCERTS in this City, the first of which will take place on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK, the occasion of the inauguration of the magnificent CHICKERING MUSIC HALL.

The orchestral accompaniment to be by a band of FORTY-FIVE carefully selected instrumentalists.

CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

RESERVED SEATS, $2.

The sale of seats will begin on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 26 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.

The CHICKERING pianos are used at all VON BULOW concerts.

LYCEUM THEATRE. A NEW OPERA

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED MEXICAN JUVENILES, comprising thirty children of extraordinary talent. MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 8 and 10, also for the GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11, at 1:30, first production of the beautiful sentimental opera, MARINA.

Senorita CARMEN..........as..........MARINA

The entire company of thirty children in the cast. Between the acts Senorita SOLEDAD will sing the CAVATINAS from "SONNAMBULA" and "TROVATORE," and little GUADALUPE "LA PALOMA."

Matinées, admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

TUESDAY EV'G, NOV. 9, 6TH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, LES JOCRISSES DE L'AMOUR.

Comedy in five acts, by Th. Barriere and L. Thebouet.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE at the UNION SQUARE, FROU-FROU.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 13, first production in America in its original form of Octave Feuillet's great sensational drama, THE SPHINX.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AND NEW MANAGEMENT.

Recently arrived, per steamer France, the superb military pageant, produced by the combined efforts of thirty leading Parisian artists for a year, and covering 20,000 feet of canvas,

THE SIEGE OF PARIS, THE SIEGE OF PARIS,

A Noble and Impressive Triumph of Pictorial Art.

Delighted thousands have already pronounced it a marvel of Realistic Grandeur and an unparalleled Feast of Vision.

The extensive and attractive promenades and salons of the Colosseum are open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, and the exhibitions are continuous.

SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY DAY.

SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY NIGHT.

Admission to Colosseum, 50 cents; no "extras."

P. S.—Bring opera or field-glasses. Close scrutiny improves the work.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

ENGAGED, AT $800 PER WEEK, THE CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN, and WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.

The new, novel, and extraordinary sensation, THE CEN-10-IAL TEN.

A new and original Local Drama entitled THREE TRAMPS; OR, THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON'S

Series of Twelve Talks on English Literature to Ladies begins to-day, MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., at hall in Decker Brothers' building, No. 33 Union square, and every Monday and Thursday. Season tickets, $5; single tickets, 50 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

LATE BRYANT'S.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.

Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinee.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public qu'un cours de conférences littéraires sera ouvert à Y. M. C. A. HALL, SAMEDI, 13 Novembre, à midi. Les sujets de la première série du cours sont: 1. "Montaigne;" 2. "La Beauté Grecque—Sophocle et Shakespeare;" 3. "George Sand—La Petite Fadette;" 4. "M. Thiers et la Politique en France;" 5. "Alfred de Musset;" 6. "Le Cid de Corneille;" 7. "Les Maximes du Duc de La Rochefoucauld et les Pensées de l'Empereur Marc-Aurèle." On peut se procurer le programme et les billets chez F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place. La première conférence sera gratuite. M. Christern remettra les billets pour cette conférence.

L. SAUVEUR.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING, for ladies and gentlemen, and particularly children, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Correct instruction, best music, and finest hall in New-York. Circulars there and at all principal music stores.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can BEGIN and ATTEND at their convenience. RECEPTIONS DANSANTE every Friday evening.

MANUEL'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

Circulars may be obtained at the academy.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d....	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th..	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d..	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th..	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th....	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th....	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th..	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th....	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th....	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,

In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES

will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

PARK THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

SIXTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE MONDAY, NOV. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS, AT STEINWAY HALL.

SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2, FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, One Dollar.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8, FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG, } Christmas Oratorio..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY NO. 8, in F, op. 93..........Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER..........Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"..........Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.

Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS., WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

LEVY,

THE RENOWNED CORNET-PLAYER, EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with Mr. JOHN GILBERT, of Wallack's Theatre, in his celebrated impersonation of SIR PETER TEAZLE.

Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Miss MARIE GORDON, Mrs. FARREN, Mr. EDW. LAMB, and the whole strength of the stock company.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

Between 30th and 31st sts.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director

LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.

FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. Entire change of programme; a Melange de Fascination; new ballets, new sketches, songs, dances, tableaux, artists, beautiful women, voluptuous dances, piquant sketches, spicy varieties, and elegant novelties. Nothing to compare with it in New-York. Home of the beautiful. Palace of delights.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY.

HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,

New songs, jokes, dances, &c.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ROBINSON, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jacob Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-second day of November, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1875.

oc25-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARVIN R. PEARSALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Marvin R. Pearsall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of November, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1875.

o25-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BEMAK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Bemak, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the said City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1875, at twelve o'clock, M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JULIUS WINTER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

o25-1aw3wM* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DELOS W. GITCHELL, of the town of Newburg, in the County of Orange, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

n1-1aw3wM No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.

my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix; JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } and Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875. CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.

ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $15 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

EDWIN BOOTH.

EDWIN BOOTH IN A NEW CHARACTER THIS WEEK.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 8, and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be produced for the first time SHAKESPEARE'S sublime tragic play of RICHARD II.

With Mr. EDWIN BOOTH in the title rôle and Mr. FISHER, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. BARREMORE, Mr. HARDENBERG, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. DREW, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss ALICE GREY in the principal parts.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, HAMLET, (positively the last night of that play.)

SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 13, RICHELIEU, (positively the last time.)

***Seats for any of the last performances of Mr. BOOTH may now be secured.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRA

EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that Mr. BOOTH has consented to gratify a countless host of admirers who have been prevented by the great crush at the Saturday morning performances. And, notwithstanding the arduous artistic duties of Mr. BOOTH'S nightly rôles, he will appear at

A SPECIAL MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

In deference, also, to a largely-expressed desire to see Mr. BOOTH in comedy, and in his rarer personations, Mr. DALY has the pleasure to announce for this special occasion Bulwer's ever-popular play of

THE LADY OF LYONS,

With

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..CLAUDE MELNOTTE

and

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..as..........PAULINE

This is positively the only occasion on which this play and the above phenomenal cast will be offered, and the sale of seats and boxes will begin MONDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.

201st to 208th TIME OF LED ASTRAY, Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

In preparation, a romantic drama in five acts, by Ernest Blum and J. Steele MacKaye, entitled ROSE MICHEL, which will be produced with the most magnificent scenes and appointments ever put upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER for a series of MATINEE PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, by the company of French artistes now playing at the Lyceum, upon which occasion Meilhac & Halévy's drama of FROU-FROU will be given with its original cast as at the Lyceum, and with all the perfectness of scenery and appointments characteristic of this favorite theatre.

Sale of reserved seats for these performances will commence on Monday morning at the box-office of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,

MISS ELLA WESNER, PROF. TOBIN,

GEORGE K. FORTESCUE.

A new sketch by Mr. SAM RICKEY, entitled THE DRESS REHEARSAL; OR WILD'S OLD MAN.

Concluding every evening with the burlesque,

DID SHE GO } LED ASTRAY!
OR WAS SHE } LED ASTRAY!

100 ARTISTS NIGHTLY, AND AT THE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

22D REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1875.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

THE GREAT BAND OF THE REGIMENT In a Brilliant Programme.

ARBUCKLE AND ALL THE SOLOISTS.

P. S. GILMORE, Esq..........Leader.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK

will perform on NOV. 9, 1875, at 8 P. M., in STEINWAY HALL, in combination with THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ST. PAUL.

With the assistance of eminent soloists.

Conductor, Dr. L. DAMROSCH.

Admission..........$1 00
Reserved seats on second balcony..........1 00
Reserved seats on floor and first balcony..........1 50

For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY,

Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday matinée. Harry Macarthy, the Reynolds Brothers, Sappho, the Hancell Troupe, Alice Ross and Ed. Murray, the Siegrist Boys, W. Henry Rice, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, Sanford and Wilson, Jennie Morgan, T. M. Hengler, Charles Worley, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

ASSOCIATION HALL, NOV. 9.

Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av., and Eclectic Library, No. 33 Union square.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

THE SECOND MATCH FOR $1,000

Between

PROF. MILLER AND MONS. CHRISTOL

Takes place at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.

Sale of seats commences at the Box Office at 9 A. M. Monday.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,

ABUNDANTIA,

At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.

Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE PIANO BY A COMPETENT teacher, who has a few leisure hours. Terms moderate. Apply to C. H., at E. Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPH NICKERSON, ALBERT W. NICKERSON, and WILLIAM M. RANDALL, Plaintiffs, against AMASA G. DURKEE, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.—To the defendant Amasa G. Durkee: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 66 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of October, 1875.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

VIEWS OF THE RECEIVER—ACTION OF THE DEPOSITORS' MEETING—MR. CARMAN SUSTAINED BY A MAJORITY OF THE HEAVIEST DEPOSITORS.

Since the last meeting in Germania Hall of the depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, under the counsel of Mr. Fitch, a new turn in affairs has transpired, which apparently promises a different termination from that confidently expected a few days ago, viz., an order of the court retiring Mr. Carman from the Receivership and appointing a new Receiver in his place. As has been stated in the columns of THE TIMES, the hearing of the matter has been postponed by the grant of a stay of proceedings until Saturday next, when the question is to be argued at Kingston, Ulster County.

The events which seem to indicate that Mr. Carman will be retained as Receiver have been kept carefully from the public—it is not known through what motive—so that, although they happened last week, it was only yesterday that they were learned. The publication of erroneous stories in two of yesterday's papers led Mr. Carman to give his version to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

On Thursday last Messrs. Ward and Mallon and another member of the committee of depositors appointed at their meeting, called on Mr. Carman at the Third Avenue Savings Bank. They expressed themselves as being doubtful of the wisdom of the action taken by Mr. Fitch for the depositors, and told Mr. Carman that they wished to confer with him in relation to the condition of the bank's affairs. Mr. Carman in reply made an exhaustive statement to them of his connection with the bank. He said in substance that he was appointed Secretary on the 26th of December last. He was then entirely unacquainted with the bank's affairs, and was immediately placed in charge of the real estate belonging to the bank. This was in such a condition that it occupied his entire time for some months, and during that time he did not investigate the financial matters excepting in his own department. He signed the first report of the bank which was prepared after his connection with it, as a matter of routine, relying on the officers who had been for years in the bank, and who had prepared it at so late a day that it was impossible for him to investigate it before its transmission to the authorities at Albany. Afterward, when he did investigate matters, he found that the January and July reports of 1873 and 1874 had been prepared in the same way as the one which he had signed. The values were set down at cost without allowance for shrinkage. On learning the true state of affairs, he had urged the Trustees to stop business, and the appointment of a Receiver had followed.

The committee-men then asked him to let his clerks call a meeting of the depositors representing over $2,000 each, and he consented, offering them the use of the directors' room for the meeting. During Mr. Carman's absence from the bank, the clerks sent out the call, signed with his name, and on Thursday evening the meeting was held. Mr. Carman, learning that his name was signed to the call, went to the meeting and explained that he had not called the depositors together, but that the committee-men had done so for the purpose of making their report.

He was requested to give to the meeting a statement of the bank's assets and liabilities, which he did. It was in substance that the assets, as entered on the bank's ledger, were about ninety per cent. of its liabilities. These values were entered at cost. Taking the market quotations of the stocks and the tax valuations of the real estate, the assets were about fifty per cent. of the liabilities. Reckoning the assets at what they would probably bring if kept a reasonable time and disposed of carefully, they would amount to about sixty-five or seventy per cent of the liabilities.

Mr. Carman then, by request, submitted the following letter, which he had written to the committee:

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, NOV. 5, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your request I briefly state what I conceive to be the duties of the Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank and how I propose to act in that position.

As such Receiver I shall be an officer of the court and subject to its orders and directions, which I must at all times obey. Upon all questions of importance it will be my duty to ask for instructions from the court, presenting such considerations as I can to aid the court in deciding such matters.

In doing this I shall feel it incumbent upon me, as far as I can, to ascertain the views of the creditors of the bank, and to present such views to the court in every case. To the end that this may be conveniently done I suggest that the depositors shall elect an Advisory Committee representing their interests as creditors and every class of such interests. With such a committee I should be glad to confer upon all matters, and should feel relieved of great responsibility if I could at all times present its views to the court in asking instructions. When any discretion was left to me by the court I should feel it my duty to follow the advice of such committee.

As to the matter of the Trustees' guaranty bonds, in respect to which inquiry has been made, I can merely say I am advised that this bond is a valid and binding obligation, and must be enforced the same as any other claim of the bank. There are no relations between the Trustees and myself which will prevent in any way the strict performance of my duty in this and in all other respects.

In justice to the Trustees I ought to say that I cannot believe any of them would ask me to do, or to refrain from doing, anything in their interest as against the interest of the depositors. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM S. CARMAN.

Mr. Carman then retired. The meeting was held with closed doors, none but depositors being allowed in the room. The following particulars have, however, been gathered of the action taken on that evening, and at the adjourned meeting on the following evening.

There was considerable difference of opinion as to the wisest course to be taken, some declaring in favor of carrying on the campaign under the guidance of Mr. Fitch as counsel, while others were disposed to think it would be more for their interest to retain Mr. Carman as Receiver. The latter were in a strong majority, and on several test questions the vote was twenty-five to five. It subsequently transpired that several persons had each understood from him that he was to be the Receiver, and was expected to appoint Mr. Fitch as his counsel. It was further said, however, that Mr. Fitch's real intention was to have appointed a pawn-broker named Josephs.

During the progress of the meeting a young man obtained entrance to the room, and, denouncing Mr. Carman in unmeasured terms, succeeded in creating a considerable disturbance. It was learned that he was not a depositor, and he was escorted out of the room. He left, saying that he would go and tell Mr. Fitch all about it.

The meeting appointed a committee of five, which is to be increased in number, to look after the interests of the depositors. It was asked whether this was to be a committee to work in Mr. Carman's interest, and the committee said they should not so work unless they found that the best interests of the depositors demanded that they should do so, and they found that Mr. Carman would be their man. In such case they would undoubtedly strive to secure his retention.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble to-night. All depositors having accounts between $1,000 and $2,000 are to be notified to be present. Several of the committee signed a paper asking for two weeks' delay in the hearing of the question before the court, but the paper was not used by the lawyers.

Mr. Carman says that he would have avoided taking the position of Receiver if he had known its unpleasant nature, but having accepted it he does not propose to resign, but will see the fight through. He has the sympathy of a large number of depositors, several of whom (one of them representing a deposit of $6,000) have signed a paper expressive of their confidence in him.

PORTER'S DEPARTMENT CENSURED.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of John O'Brien, of Eighty-first street and Boulevard, whose death was caused by his falling into an open excavation for a sewer in the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets, on the morning of Oct. 24. The testimony showed that the sewer had not been left with proper guards, and the jury in their verdict censured the Department of Public Works for not properly guarding the excavation, and for leaving it in a condition dangerous to life and limb.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAM-SHIP DAKOTA.

On Saturday last the steam-ship Dakota, of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, was seized by officers from the United States Marshal's office, in accordance with a libel issued by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. This action was taken at the instance of a number of passengers of the steam-ship Montana, who claim damages, and the value of baggage lost on the recent trip of the latter vessel from Liverpool. The claim for detention is $1,000 each, and for baggage as follows: George W. Sheldon, $3,800; John R. Cowan, $2,900; Sarah E. Sheldon, $700; John Cockroft, $400; Georgia A. Cockroft, $388; Theobald W. Butler, $875; Joseph Oldfield, $554; Elizabeth Jane Goffe, $583; Louisa Clark, $930. The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs contracted with the steam-ship company to transport them and their baggage from Liverpool to this City, and that they were assigned berths in the steam-ship Montana, advertised to sail on the 29th of September last, but which did not sail until the following day, being detained through the neglect of the company. It was further alleged that when the Montana did sail she was unseaworthy, and was managed in an unskillful and unseamanlike manner; that her officers and crew failed to perform their duty, and in consequence thereof the ship, after having been at sea, put back to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 6th of October; that they were then transferred to the Dakota, which did not sail until the 14th of October; that their luggage was improperly and insufficiently stored, and for that reason, and because the ship was unseaworthy and was managed in an unskillful and unseamanlike manner, and because the officers and crew neglected to perform their duty and made no effort to save or protect the luggage, the same was destroyed by sea water and by attrition with other luggage and with the sides of the ship; that the loss of such luggage was total, with the exception of some few articles of trifling value, which were saved in a damaged condition, and with the exception of some other articles that were stolen through the willful neglect of the defendants and their servants.

The complaint further alleges that the company is a foreign corporation, having property in this district.

During the day the steam-ship was released, Messrs. Williams & Guion, the agents, filing bonds to the amount of $21,000.

CORRUPTION IN THE EXCISE BOARD.

INSPECTORS UNDER SUSPENSION—AN OFFICIAL DISCHARGED—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is a somewhat significant fact that since the Assembly Committee on Crime began its investigation of the workings of the Excise Department three officers of that branch of the City Government have been suspended, pending the investigation of charges preferred against them, and that one official has been discharged from further service for corrupt practices in the discharge of his duties. The latter individual is Inspector Brady, who was found guilty by the Commissioners of signing and favorably reporting on the applications for licenses made by keepers of some of the most notorious brothels in the Bowery. Two other Inspectors of the Department—Messrs. Jackson and Terhune—are now under suspension, the former on the charges made against him before the Committee on Crime over a year ago, and the latter on the ground of an affidavit sworn to by a woman, keeper of a saloon at No. 111 Delancey street, to the effect that Terhune had demanded $5 of her. A few days ago a deficiency was discovered in the accounts of the Chief Clerk, Mr. A. G. Crowell, and he too has been suspended by the board. Mr. Crowell was appointed to office immediately after Commissioners Stewart, Marshall, and Voohhees assumed control of the department in 1873. He has been known as a man of the strictest integrity, and a systematic accountant, and in view of these facts the Commissioners are reluctant to regard the discrepancy as intentional. Mr. Crowell feels his position keenly, and is now endeavoring to dispose of some of his property to enable him to balance his accounts.

It appears that Commissioner Stewart, the President of the board, entertains an opposite opinion to those of his colleagues, Messrs. Marshall and Stiner, as to the necessary qualifications entitling persons and places to licenses. Mr. Stewart decidedly discountenances the granting of licenses to saloons in which waiter girls are employed. The other Commissioners are in favor of licensing such of these places as are "well conducted," and have by their united votes, notwithstanding remonstrances from Mr. Stewart, issued licenses to several concert saloons, among which may be mentioned the notorious Bismarck Hall, at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets; the Arion, No. 241 Bowery, and saloons at Nos. 54, 103, and 109 Bowery.

The application of Messrs. Koster & Bial, proprietors of a saloon in the basement of the *Tribune* building, for a new license will be taken up for consideration by the board to-day. These persons were tried on the charge of selling liquors on Sundays, and were, after a prolonged trial, finally adjudged guilty of the offense charged against them, they themselves having admitted its truthfulness. The penalty was to have been the revocation of their license and a refusal to grant another until three years had elapsed; but this penalty was not carried into effect owing to the fact that the defendants followed up their admission with the assertion that, owing to an oversight on the part of one of the Commissioners of neglecting to specify in the license the exact location of Koster & Bial's establishment, the license was null and void, and therefore the board could not revoke that which the defendants did not possess. Still this fact does not at all affect their status before the law, and now the question has arisen whether, in the face of their acknowledgment of having violated the law, the board can favorably receive the application just submitted. Mr. Stewart holds that the board cannot adopt such a course under the circumstances surrounding the case, while Messrs. Marshall and Stiner are of the opinion that a denial would be nothing short of persecution. As they constitute a quorum of the board, it is probable that Messrs. Koster & Bial will get a license to-day.

FERRIES AT WAR.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES THREATENED.

It is feared that there may be on Staten Island a second outbreak of the ferry war between the Staten Island Railroad Company (the Vanderbilt Line), and the new opposition or Garner Line. It is only a few weeks since the failure of the former company to destroy the pier of the New-York Yacht Club, and apparently well authenticated reports are in circulation that a similar attack on a larger scale is contemplated. The excitement among the inhabitants of Stapleton at this second effort of the so-called Vanderbilt monopoly to re-establish by force the old reign of high fares and poor accommodations, is intense. Several persons interested in the "monopoly" line are large holders of property in the vicinity of Stapleton, and threats are freely indulged in among the residents of the latter place that a second resort to violence on the part of the monopolists will be met by the sternest measures. A prominent citizen of Stapleton, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, stated that the hatred in which the Vanderbilt interest was held among the vast majority of the people, was so bitter that any attempt at violence on either hand would be followed by serious consequences. The working men and middle class population, many of whom are in the habit of visiting New-York daily for marketing and other purposes, are in no humor for being compelled to pay double the rates of passage now charged by the Garner Company, and at the same time put up with the frequent delays and lack of conveniences, from which the inhabitants had suffered. The D. R. Martin, the boat of the Garner Line, makes the trip to and from Stapleton in a little over twenty minutes at five cents fare for each passenger, while the Vanderbilt boats occupy forty-five minutes in making the same distance, and double the fare. From the close vicinity of Pier No. 8, the New-York terminus of the opposition line, to Washington Market the housekeepers of the island are enabled to visit the City daily, do their marketing, and return within two hours, all for ten cents, while by the old line the cost of the round trip, including car fare, would be three times as much, and the length of time occupied much greater.

Within a day or two past a statement has been published in one or two papers of this City, and has been extensively circulated on the Island, that Commodore Garner, the proprietor of the opposition ferry, proposed to remove the New-York Yacht Club-house 200 feet or more nearer the shore, and thereby avoid any further litigation on the part of the established line. This report is denied by Mr. Garner, who says that he has never entertained any such intention, and that if he ever does he will make it public before the removal of the club-house. The friends of the Garner Line assert that the report in question has been concocted by the monopolists in order to pave the way for the removal of the club-house by them.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The Administrator's sale of oil paintings, water colors, etchings, drawings, &c., belonging to the estate of the Italian painter, Vaini, at Leavitt's Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, was continued on Saturday evening. Among the most valuable of the paintings sold were the following: "Queen Elizabeth; Cardinal Woolsey Announcing the Marriage of Mary Queen of Scotts," by Pinelli, Rome, $260; "Herman and Dorothea," by the same artist, $110; "Polidore de Caravage, Milan; Infants at Play," $40; "Still Life," Cuyp, $32 50; "Still Life," Claude, $31; "The Revelers," Bourdon, Sr., Paris, $32.50; "Unknown; Landscape with Deer," $50; "Mercy's Dream," C. G. Thompson, $45; "The Consultation," Jean Steen, Leyden, $37 50; "Fowls," P. L. Contourier, Paris, $52 50; "Admonition," $64; "The Young Artists," La Font De Metz, Paris, $35; "In the Garden," Sieurac, a pair, $65 each; "The Seasons," Natoire, Paris, a pair, $65 each; "Fowls," Contourier, Paris, $64; "Landscape," Victor Du re, Paris, $37; "The Breakfast," Z. Noterman, Paris, $38; "The Vegetable Dealer," Jean Steen, Leyden, $30; "The Provocation de St. Etienne," Pinjol, $43; "Female Portrait," $31; "Male Portrait," $31, and numerous others, ranging in price from $5 to $25.

CITY MISSION WORK.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society held a public meeting last evening in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in behalf of the objects of the organization. The statistics for the past year, published in Saturday's TIMES, show that good work has been done by the thirty missionaries of the society, and that gratifying results have been attained by its churches and mission schools, and that its reading-rooms, lodging-houses for friendless men, and "Helping Hands" for women have been the means of promoting the welfare of great numbers of those for whose benefit these organizations were instituted. The main object of the meeting last evening was to obtain means to pay off a debt of $10,000 incurred by the society and provide for its expenses during the ensuing year. Addresses were made by Rev. William J. Tucker and Rev. George Stauff, after which a collection was taken up, and a number of contributions were received in aid of the society's work.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Hess, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered the basement of No. 128 Third avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, open, and, summoning to his aid the officers from the adjoining posts, made an examination of the premises. It was found that a gang of burglars had effected an entrance into the basement, which is occupied by Adolf Cuno, dealer in wines and liquors, by forcing one of the shutters off the door. The officers could not tell, in the absence of the owner, whether any property had been carried away. Subsequently a box of cigars and a black coat were found in the hallway of the adjoining house, where they had been abandoned by the thieves on the approach of the officer.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S WORK

GREAT MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

THE RINK CROWDED MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING—THREE SERMONS BY MR. MOODY—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE REVIVAL MEETINGS—SPLENDID SINGING BY THE AUDIENCES.

The morning service of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the Brooklyn Rink, was held yesterday at the same hour as on the previous Sunday, 8:30 A. M. But there was this essential difference, that while on the former occasion every available seat was occupied before 7:30 o'clock, yesterday the worshipers had apparently gauged the time necessary to reach the building more accurately, and the Rink was not filled until 8:10 o'clock. It was also noticeable that there were far more ladies present than before, as if the increasing interest in the services had tempted them to brave the inconveniences of early rising. There were also more young people, more young men, more young women, and it was decidedly a more impressionable audience, yielding almost instantly to the tender pathos of Mr. Moody when in his sermon he attempted to touch the chords of the heart. The truth of these observations became clear when the singing commenced, for the volume of sound had a flowing exuberance of power, a ringing resonance, which could not be overlooked. While the congregation was singing a very beautiful hymn, "I love to tell the story of Jesus and His love," the great twin brethren in God's service entered and took their accustomed places. At the conclusion of the hymn Rev. A. J. Lyman, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, offered a short but eloquent prayer. Mr. Moody, on resuming his place in the rostrum, which he had yielded for the moment to the brother who had led in prayer, commenced his labors by calling for the singing of "Hold the Fort." Mr. Sankey sang this verse by verse, and the entire audience, rising to their feet, gave forth the chorus with a glory of enthusiasm and a volume of ringing sound. It was thrilling to look over that sea of faces and watch the various countenances lighted up by the same noble thought, the same pervading enthusiasm. Mr. Moody, when the hymn was concluded, gave forth the notices of the week, and announced that on next Sunday would be held the last morning service, and that Friday, being a day of humiliation and prayer, there would be no Union services, and it would be best for people to have a service to themselves in the solitude of their own closets. Then he read the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, concerning charity; after which he prayed earnestly that God would vouchsafe to that assemblage the most excellent gift of charity, and that He would fill all ministers and Sabbath-school teachers with a passion for winning souls, and that He would grant to all His people a fresh reaction, and would bless the efforts of all missionaries, tract deliverers, and colporteurs, and that, above all, He would grant to those who labored for Him souls for their hire.

Mr. Sankey now sang alone a hymn not in the collection, "Hark the voice of Jesus cries, who will go and work to-day?" but though he sang it with all the power of his magnificent voice, it seemed dull and spiritless in comparison with that mighty diapason of sound which had rolled through the Rink to the chorus of "Hold the Fort." When he concluded Mr. Moody began his sermon, plunging, as usual, into the business without any exordium or flourishing introductory. He said that last week he had dwelt upon the words courage and enthusiasm. On this occasion he would dilate upon two other words—"love and sympathy." And first for love he thought it should be the spring of men's service for God. Men should work for God for love, not for duty. No one could succeed in the vineyard who came there not because he wanted to work for the Lord, but because he thought it his duty to come. It was enough to chill a prayer-meeting through and through for a member to get up and say "I did not expect to say anything to-night, but I feel it is my duty to say a few words." If persons had nothing to say, why did not they stay at home, or at least in their seats, and not throw a wet blanket over the meeting with their long faces and their miserable prate about duty? In the twentieth chapter of Matthew is the parable of the vineyard. The proprietor agrees with laborers early in the morning to work for him—every man a penny. Now, that was the duty man all over. The worker from duty always made his bargain, "What am I to get? How much am I to do?" are his first considerations. Love never makes any bargains, but cries, "Show me the work." Now, the parable goes on to say that the good man found others, laborers also, loitering about, and said to them, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" And they answered that nobody has hired them. He sends them right off to work without any specific declaration or bargain, and they go because they want to work. That was their first thought—to work. The first thought of the others was what they were to get. But when the time for payment came they both got exactly the same—every man a penny. The preacher was once in London, preaching in a certain chapel and a friend said to him, after the service was over, "Moody, did you notice that family in a certain pew, a man, wife, and five children." "Yes," was the answer, "I did." "Well," said the friend, "that whole family was won to Christ by a smile." The friend went on: "I used, on my way to the chapel, to pass a certain house where a pretty child used to stand invariably in front of the window, looking out on the street. I smiled and nodded to the child, who smiled back in return. Next Sunday I smiled again, and again the child returned the look. On the third Sunday there were two children, and they both smiled and nodded. On the next occasion there were a group of five, and all eagerly returned the salute. On the next Sunday the group had been joined by a lady, evidently the mamma, and I was half afraid to smile and bow, thinking it might be badly taken. But I ventured, and the courtesy was warmly returned by all. When the woman had watched me pass, she said to her children, 'That gentleman must be a minister going to preach somewhere. Next Sunday I'll dress up two of you and send you after him, so that you may find out where he preaches.' And they came. And in that way the ice was broken and the acquaintance made, and in due time the entire family became professing Christians," the preacher continued. "This seemed a lesson for me, and I resolved to go through the world with a smile as if I liked God's work, and as if I was doing it from a sense of duty." And he drew a parallel between men's earthly affections and their heavenly ones, and said that if, when he paid his yearly visit to his good old mother at Northfield, he should say, "Mother, you were so good to me when a boy that I feel it my duty to come to see you," she would certainly reply that he needn't come at all if he only came from duty, and not from love to his old mother. And if he should make a present to his wife, and say to her that he gave it from a sense of duty and because she was a good wife, she would most certainly tell him that she didn't want any such presents, and wouldn't have them. And so with God's service. Men should do it because they love Him, and want to do something for Him, not because they have a duty to perform.

The question was often asked how it was that some men contrived to do so much work, and his answer was that men don't feel work which they love to be any burden. But how the men who work on account of duty do groan and toil over their heavy loads, unlightened by love. They could not do one-hundredth part of the labor accomplished by those whose hearts were full of love. A Sabbath-school teacher told him that his success was due to his first winning the hearts of the children, and then handing them over to Christ; and here the preacher recited a homely farm-house comparison made by a Scotch preacher between the weaning of calves and the winning of young souls to Christ. The work that was done for the Redeemer must be done cheerfully—with a smile. Once when Mr. Moody was in the West, he was stopping with a family where he was greatly attracted by a very fine boy, about thirteen years old, who was quite unlike the folks of the house, and had a different name. This puzzled him, and he asked an explanation. The lady told him that the boy was not their own, but the child of a missionary, who, with his wife and five children, had returned from India because European children cannot be brought up in that climate. But the missionary could not become satisfied in his Western home, always desiring to return to his labors among the heathen. At length his mind was made up, his path was clear before him, and he told his wife that he would leave her in America with the children, and would once more win souls to Christ along the banks of the far-off Ganges. But she felt that her duty was there too, and that her missionary work had also been blessed and determined to go with him and to leave the children in schools in America. The lady of the house, hearing of this Christian sacrifice of parental feeling, wrote to say that she would take one boy and bring him up as her own, and the missionary's wife came to her with the boy and stopped a week to find out if it was really a Christian home that was offered. When she found it was she opened all her heart to the kind lady, and told her that she was struggling to bid her son good-bye without a tear, but with a smile, for Christ's sake. In the night the occupant of an adjoining room heard her wrestling in prayer with God, and entreating for grace to give up her idolized boy, without a tear, for Christ's sake. In the morning she came down calm and smiling, and kissed him and hugged him many times, and went off with a bright face. Within a year she died in the distant India, and who can doubt that the Saviour for whom she had sacrificed her darling children would welcome her radiantly in the high heavens?

People wanted to serve God in great things, and preferred waiting for such an opportunity to serving Him in the little things that were constantly occurring. If a man could not go to India for God, he could take some little ragged Arab out of the slums and alleys. If those who sought to serve God had love in their hearts, they could reach the most abandoned, the most depraved, the most wicked, and the most ignorant. Who could tell what a hatless, shoeless waif might become? There might be in the shoe-black the germ of a John Bunyan, of a Whitfield or a Wesley. He thought, like the old German Professor who always took off his hat to his class, that respect was due to boys for what they might become. Who could tell what use God might have for the tow-headed parish of a Sabbath-school class? God might take him to set the world on fire. There was a young lady, the daughter of wealthy parents, who was sent by them to a fashionable boarding-school, where, though religion was not professed—for it was a very fashionable house—there was a faithful witness of God. She converted this young lady, and taught her what duties the love of God imposed upon his followers, and how delightful it was to do them. When that young lady returned home her parents were dreadfully annoyed to find her a Christian, for they wanted her to mingle in the first circles. Here the speaker broke off with a bold and striking apostrophe. "What is the best society; where is the best society? In dainty drawing-rooms, among silken curtains and gorgeous furniture and velvet carpets? No; the first circle is around the Throne; the best society is with Elijah and Elisha and the prophets, with John and James and Peter and the apostles. Give your hearts to God, and he will introduce you to the best society." And so, as it seemed, this young lady thought, for she remained faithful. She went to the Sunday-school of her church and asked the Superintendent for a class, but he, who only knew her as a frivolous, fashion-seeking girl, did not give her what she asked. So she picked up a little street Arab, and, hand in hand, walked him into the Sunday-school room, and asked the Superintendent for permission to have her little man in a class all by himself, which was granted. When that boy heard the children sing it took him off his feet, as the saying is, and on his return to his home he told his mother that he had been among the angels. She questioned him and said, "That was a Protestant Sunday-school; don't go there any more, or I'll tell your father." But he went next Sunday, and the father was duly informed and the boy duly flogged. But he went again and again, and took his whipping every time cheerfully, until at last he said to his father, "Daddy, won't you flog me before I go, so that the thoughts of it mayn't bother me in the Sunday-school." The father saw he couldn't whip him out of it, so he tried to bribe him. All the week the boy peddled apples in the depot; so he promised him if he did not go to the Sunday-school he might peddle for himself on Saturday afternoons. The boy agreed, and rushed off to the young lady and asked her if he might come to her house and be taught on the Saturday afternoons, because his father was determined he should not go to the Sunday-school. She gladly consented, and opened week by week his young heart to the truths of Christianity. Shortly afterward his foot slipped when he was peddling his apples at the windows of a railway carriage, and the train went over both his legs. He asked the doctor who was dressing his horrible wounds, "Doctor, shall I live to get home?" "No, my poor boy," said the Doctor, "you're dying now." "Then," said he huskily, "tell 'em at home I died a Christian," and so passed away. "When that young lady," cried the preacher, his voice rising high and exultingly, "appears before the great throne, she will not be a stranger, for that boy whose soul she saved will take her by the hand and lead her to Jesus. And he will watch for her coming patiently, and spring to meet her when she comes."

The preacher then said the first part of his discourse had taken up so much time that he had hardly any space left for the other part, concerning sympathy. But it was certain that teachers and preachers must have sympathetic power. It was absurd to build a lofty platform, and say to sinners "Come up here;" if they wanted to convert sinners they must drop their dignity and go down among them. Many a Sunday-school teacher had lost opportunities of saving souls by saying "You must do this," and "You must not do that," instead of saying "We must," and "We must not," and he clinched his remarks about sympathy by reciting some of his experiences in the Chicago Sunday-school. Mr. Moody at the close of his address delivered a feeling benediction, and the service was over.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE.

The afternoon meeting at the Rink was largely attended, and many hundreds of persons were refused admission. Members of the Committee of Managers expressed the belief that there were at least 1,000 persons more in attendance than at any other time during the revival. Mr. Moody preached from the title of the revival hymn, "Room! Room!" adding thereto a scriptural selection from Luke ii.:7. The theme of his discourse was the selfishness of mankind in excluding Jesus from their hearts and homes, of the too general feeling that there was "no room for Jesus."

THE EVENING SERVICE.

At the night services at the Rink there was another immense assemblage. This was the first of the Sunday night meetings, designed especially for "non-church-going people," as they are designated in the circulars and bills calling attention to the meetings. Upward of 8,000 tickets were distributed for this special meeting. The services were announced to begin at 7:30 o'clock, but the building was full soon after 6 o'clock, and at 7 Mr. Sankey took his seat at the organ, and half an hour was spent in congregational singing. "I am so glad that Jesus loves me," "More to Follow," "Ring the Bells of Heaven," and other favorite hymns were sung, and then Mr. Moody walked hastily up to the rostrum with a hymn-book in his hand.

The service opened by the singing of the hymn:

> Rejoice and be glad the Saviour has come.
> Let us look on his cradle, his cross and his tomb.

He invited all present to rise to their feet and join in the singing, and the vast audience responded heartily. At the close of the singing Mr. Moody requested Rev. Dr. Storrs to lead in prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang a hymn.

Mr. Moody then made the announcements for the week, and incidentally stated that he found that many non-church-going people had been excluded from these meetings by the Christian people. Now, he though these people who were not Christians, but who wanted to be church members, ought to be accommodated. A poor woman this afternoon met him at the door, and said she had been here five times and could not get in, and asked him to bring her in. He thought it would be a good idea to rail off the front part of the rink and reserve it for non-church-going people who wanted to become Christians and just let the church members take a back seat for a while. Then meetings were for those who wanted to find Christ, not for those who were already converted. He then took a Bible and hastily turning over its pages stopped suddenly and said, "I will read you a passage from Luke, seventh chapter, at the thirtieth verse." He then read the parable of the good Samaritan, and sharply closing the book he said in this picture we got a whole gospel. There were two cities—Jerusalem, the city of peace, and Jericho, the city of the curse, and this poor fellow that fell among the thieves was going to Jericho. We had all passed down that way to Jericho, to the accursed city. No doubt anybody that passed that man lying there said, "Poor wretch, he is bleeding and suffering;" but they didn't help him, and help was what he wanted. He didn't think it was necessary to tell anybody here that the good Samaritan was Jesus, and he gave him help at once. The Samaritan got right down off his horse and talked with the poor sufferer, put his strong arms under him, lifted him up, and carried him to the next inn, and told the innkeeper to keep the man there and tend him, and he would pay for it. All the true ministers of God are inn-keepers, and so we see what Christ came here to do, and we all wanted Him. "Mr. Sankey," he immediately continued, "is requested to sing the 'Ninety and nine.'"

Mr. Sankey, unassisted by the choir, then sang this favorite hymn:

Mr. Moody, as soon as the singing was concluded, arose hastily again, and in his rapid, intense manner, said he wanted to call their attention to just one word, and that was the word "compassion," which they would find in the fourteenth chapter of Matthew: "And Jesus was moved with compassion, and He went among them healing their sick." In another place in Scripture it said Christ healed all that came to Him; all of their sick. Now, he believed that there never was a man who was so misunderstood as Jesus was. Most people had an idea that Christ came to punish them for being sinners. Instead of that, He came to bless and help, and not to curse them. Now, look right here. It said, "He saw a great multitude, and was moved with compassion." He could imagine that as Jesus looked at that great audience, and saw how dark and wicked their hearts were, His great heart was "moved with compassion." Now, did any one ever think in a great audience like this was here to-night what sorrows and bitterness there was in almost every heart? One could see what sin had done in Brooklyn. See what a blight it had thrown across many a man's path; it had broken up many a home. No one ever asked Christ to forgive him that Christ didn't forgive him. There was not a sound spot in any man; but one word from Christ, if we asked Him in earnest, would make us whole. Now, he would hang that picture on the wall, to look at it. In the ninth chapter of Mark there was another noble scene. Christ had been up on the Mount of Transfiguration, and Elijah and Moses had just come down on that mountain, and for once heaven and earth touched on that mountain. And when Christ and those that were with Him came down to the foot of the mountain they met a poor distressed father who had a son that was deaf and dumb and possessed of a devil. There was that poor heart-broken father, and he had heard that Jesus of Nazareth would do something for him, that he could heal his son, and Christ heard the man and said: "Bring your son to me?" and as the child was coming to Jesus the devil threw him down. Ah, many a man had been thrown down, tripped up and thrown by the devil as he was going to Christ. But that father came along and brought his boy to Christ and said, "Lord, if Thou canst do anything for him, do it," and then Christ said, "If," (mind you get the "if" in the right place here,) "If thou canst believe;" and then the father said, "I believe," and the Lord Jesus spoke the word and the devil came out of the boy; and as he came out he rent him, and the boy fell down, and the people said, "He has cast out the devil but He has killed the boy." But Christ took the boy by the hand and lifted him up, and he was alive and well. Christ had compassion on the man. Well, now then, he would hang this picture on the wall and put it where everybody could look at it. Christ had such mighty power! Let every one here call upon Him this very night and He would help them. And now, still another picture. Christ was going through Galilee, and everywhere He went the people followed Him. The streets were just thronged with people. ["I think if the ushers will just take out that person that has fainted we will sign a hymn. Let us all rise and sing the hymn 'I hear the voice of Jesus say.'"]

Mr. Moody now resumed his discourse, and in his fluent, forcible manner depicted the case of the widow's son whom Christ raised to life, and next the compassion of the father on the return of the prodigal son.

The vast audience then sang several hymns, and the assemblage dispersed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday evening sneak-thieves entered the apartments of Mrs. Mary Kelly, at No. 217 West Sixteenth street, and stole $53 worth of wearing apparel.

An unknown thief sneaked into the coal office No. 301 West Fourteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the clerk, and stole $27 from the money-drawer.

The apartments of Starito Ravilo, on the third floor of No. 49 Bleecker street, were entered by thieves on Saturday evening, and robbed of $131 in cash and a silver watch valued at $10.

Wendell Phillips will lecture at Association Hall to-morrow evening. It is the third season since Mr. Phillips has addressed a New-York audience, and it is expected that he will give something new, as the subject matter in his lecture is "Labor, Temperance, and Woman."

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond and the White Star steam-ship Baltic, both of which vessels left Liverpool on Oct. 28 and Queenstown on Oct. 29, reached this port yesterday morning with mail news later by three days than brought by the Bremen steam-ship on Saturday night.

The Morning Star Union Mission building, Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-sixth street, is to be sold at public auction on the 16th instant, unless the friends of the Mission raise sufficient means to pay its indebtedness. A general appeal for aid has been made to the Christians of New-York.

Mrs. Catharine Burns, aged forty-seven, who resided at Sixty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, was found at daybreak yesterday morning lying dead in an area-way near her residence. It is supposed that she fell into the area during the night while intoxicated. Coroner Croker will make an investigation.

Coroner Croker was directed yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Isaac Sweet, aged sixty-five, of No. 313 West Forty-second street, who died suddenly on Saturday night, while in the eating saloon at No. 835 Eighth avenue. Sweet was originally a circus-rider, but for a number of years past has held the position of conductor on the Ninth Avenue Railroad.

Coroner Croker will to-day hold inquests in the case of Joseph Goldman and David Jaraslav, the Poles who were killed in a duel at the residence of a mutual friend named Pearlson, in Delancey street, on the evening of the 2d inst., and also in the case of Mrs. Barbara Metzger, whose death is alleged to have resulted from malpractice at the hands of a midwife named Wagner.

A musical matinée and reception will be given for the benefit of the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, at the parlors of that institution, from 2 until 5 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Signor Albites will conduct the musical performance, assisted by Mrs. Robinson, Miss Purdy, Signor G. Braga, Dr. G. Brigiotti, and Mr. Fowler, who have volunteered their services gratuitously.

William Merson was brought before Judge Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with robbing the till of Robert Hunt, No. 164 Broadway, of about $40. According to the statement of one of the clerks, Merson entered the store, which is in the basement, said that he was in no hurry to be waited upon, and while others were being attended to, went behind the counter, took the money, and ran out. He was followed and caught at the corner of William street and Maiden lane. He had thrown away the money before being arrested. He was held to answer and bail fixed at $1,000.

Josephine Snell, with an infant in her arms, was brought before Judge Flammer yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court, charged with intoxication. Officer Gardner, of the Fourth Precinct, told a pitiful story in relation to the arrest. Passing the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, late on Saturday night, he found the child lying on the sidewalk, and descending the steps to the basement of the building, he found the mother hanging by a piece of cloth torn from her dress and attached to the bar over the door. When discovered, the woman was nearly dead. She was cut down and taken to the station-house and resuscitated. A citizen followed with the child. In court she had nothing to say, and it was evident that she was not of sane mind. She was sent to the Island.

David O'Brien was arraigned before Judge Flammer in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing two gold chains, valued at $195, from Mrs. Sarah Fine, of Chatham street. One of the chains was found in the prisoner's hand shortly after the valuables were missed; the other chain was not found. Mrs. Fine stated that there was a hole in her dress-pocket in which the chains were carried, and possibly they might have fallen out, and this gave some color to O'Brien's statement that he picked up on the sidewalk the one afterward found in his hand. According to O'Brien's story, he was looking at the chain when the owner took it from his hand. The officer making the arrest testified that the prisoner made no effort to escape. He was remanded, however, until this morning, to allow inquiries to be made as to his character.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars entered the stable of Edward Hubbard, No. 141 Graham street, yesterday, and carried off $42 worth of property.

A chest of tea, valued at $35, was stolen from the sidewalk in front of Thomas McEvoy's grocery store, No. 104 Union place, on Saturday night.

Peter Brady, aged fifty-two years, of No. 231 Flushing avenue, was run over on Saturday night by a truck at the corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, and had his right leg broken below the knee.

James Garrity, a desperate character residing at No. 329 Warren street, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Lorne for striking Bridget Lewis on the head with a club, at No. 429 Baltic street, causing a severe scalp wound. Garrity was locked up, and Bridget Lewis was taken to the hospital.

A Brooklyn detective arrested Edward Lannon, of No. 262 Monroe street, New-York, yesterday, on suspicion of being one of the river thieves who went on board of the ship North Point on the 3d inst., at the foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, and robbed John T. Jones, the ship-keeper, and his wife. He was discharged for want of evidence sufficient to hold him.

Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at the close of his sermon last evening, read a letter addressed to his church, in which he withdrew his resignation as Pastor of the church, which he tendered on Thursday evening last, and which the church, at its business meeting on Friday evening refused to accept by a vote of 192 to 164.

LONG ISLAND.

Hon. Alexander Hagner, Surrogate of Queens County, is dangerously ill with jaundice, from which he has been suffering for several weeks.

The house of Mr. Thomas Skusle, on the road between Jamaica and Flushing, was burned early on Saturday morning last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A daring attempt to pillage and burn was frustrated last week in Whitestone. One night early in the week the room of a young lad employed by Mrs. Seaman, on the Lamb estate, was entered by thieves, who stole a pistol and $3 in money. Two or three days afterward, about 8 o'clock in the evening, an attempt was made to set fire to Mrs. Seaman's house and out-buildings, but without success.

The body of the unfortunate stranger who was recently found drowned in Sunswick Creek, near Ravenswood, has been identified as that of John Frederick, of Ludlow street, New-York. The deceased was insane, and escaped from his home on Tuesday week, since which time nothing had been known of his whereabouts. It is conjectured that he got on one of the ferry-boats crossing at night and wandered across the meadows into the creek, where he got stuck fast in the mud, and being unable to extricate himself was overflowed by the tide.

STATEN ISLAND.

Union revival meetings are to be held by Grace and Trinity M. E. Churches, Factoryville, with the assistance of Mrs. Lowry, a revival worker of the Newark Conference.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mary Coppenger, who was found drowned in the bay, off Tompkinsville, on Saturday. It seems that the deceased left her home in Frankford street, Factoryville, on the 26th of last month, and had never since been seen or heard of until found in the water. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A fire broke out on Saturday in a large barn at the Child's Nursery, Four Corners, in the town of Castleton, Staten Island. The barn was entirely consumed, with its contents, including a lot of furniture. The building was owned by the institution, and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Tinn. It was valued at $1,500, and insured in the Columbia Insurance Company of this City for the same amount.

Tramps are becoming a dangerous nuisance on Staten Island. They have been committing petty robberies in various neighborhoods, and in one or two cases have attempted highway robbery. About a dozen stables throughout the island have been robbed of harness, which is believed to be hidden somewhere in the woods awaiting an opportunity for transportation to New-York. The Police have made no arrests.

NEW-JERSEY.

Services were held yesterday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Parker in the Morris and Essex Railroad depot at Hoboken.

The Supreme Court has refused to issue a mandamus for the discharge from the Passaic County Jail, as an insolvent, of Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, against whom judgment for $5,000 was rendered some months ago in favor of Walter Shaffer, for malpractice. The Doctor would not, because, as he says, he could not, pay the judgment, and is in jail under an act authorizing his imprisonment upon his creditors giving bonds to pay $2 a week for his board.

Rev. S. J. Knapp, of the Willis Street Baptist Church, Paterson, has resigned his pastorship because of failing health.

The jury who held the inquest on Frederick Eiche, the boy who was killed by a fire engine in Newark on election day, have exonerated the fire employes in charge of the engine from blame.

The citizens of Union Hill will hold a mass-meeting some day this week to protest against the exclusion of the Bible from the Public schools, which was accomplished by the Board of Education ten days ago.

A religious revival has been in progress for some time past in the Market Street M. E. Church, Paterson. On Thursday a meeting of the same kind was opened in the Prospect Street M. E. Church, the attendance at which has been daily increasing.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

The Washington Place Police Court was crowded yesterday with liquor-dealers and their friends. Ten arrests had been made during the previous night by the Police who had made a raid under instructions from the Excise Commissioners. Four dealers were arrested for selling liquor after midnight on Saturday, and six for selling without a license. James Donigan of No. 95 Tenth avenue; Thomas Curran, of No. 255 Tenth avenue; John Wofel, of No. 106 Carmine street, and Augustus Baker, of No. 182 Christopher street, were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, and Martin Brown, of No. 79 Grand street; Jacob D. Welsen, of No. 52½ Carmine street; William Cavanagh, of No. 67 Carmine street; Patrick Shanahan, of No. 400 Bleecker street; Thomas Smith, of No. 298 West Tenth street, and Gustave Bornheim, of No. 237 West Tenth street, were arrested on charge of selling liquor without license. In each case the prisoner was held in $100 bail for trial.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

The new Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales, corner of Broadway and Hull street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop Loughlin, in accordance with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The Society of St. Francis de Sales is under the charge of the missionary order of the Fathers of Mercy, and under the pastoral care of Father Lenuf. The church edifice is a handsome brick structure, ornamented with Ohio stone trimmings, and has a seating capacity of about six hundred. It cost about sixteen thousand dollars. The interior of the building is handsomely frescoed, the windows are of stained glass, and the altar of white marble. After the dedication services, high mass was celebrated by Father Lenuf, assisted by several other clergymen. Bishop Loughlin preached the dedicatory sermon, from Luke, first chapter, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth verses.

ANNIVERSARY OF A SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the German-American school of the Nineteenth Ward was held yesterday afternoon in the school building in East Fifty-second street, Mr. Saar presiding. After the transaction of some preliminary business an interesting essay was read, in which the "developing method," as applied to reading, was discussed at length. The school, which is composed of ten classes and a kindergarten, has had during the past year an average attendance of 337 pupils, being an increase of the attendance over the previous year. In addition to the ordinary branches of instruction, German, French, and English are taught in the institution.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Tom Karl, the tenor, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman William A. Piper, of California, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and George Rignold, the actor, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company; John Scott, of Pittsburg, and J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

"THE WORLD IS ALL A FLEETING SHOW, but admission is free to KNOX's popular stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the great and matchless attraction is his Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's HATS. This is the excitement of the hour.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.

W. H. Pars,	F. Demartine,
H. Stackpole,	Don Jose Gutierrez,
Mrs. H. Stackpole,	Don Carlos Gutierrez,
William Jackson,	Ullman Strong,
Mrs. William Jackson,	E. Tatum, Jr.,
Miss Jackson,	H. C. Gunston,
Miss Hubbell,	F. H. Howe,
Alexander Prentice,	D. F. Walsh,
Alexander Mackay Smith,	E. B. Spalding,
J. T. Cooper,	Mrs. E. B. Spalding, infant, and two maids,
Mrs. Alexander Duncan,	Master Spalding,
Rev. A. J. Stadstad,	Mrs. L. Thorwall,
Mrs. A. J. Stadstad,	Miss Hodge,
C. Renahl,	Mrs. F. J. Emiley, infant, and servant,
C. C. Kendall,	Master Noble Emiley,
Capt. W. C. Nichols,	J. McCulloch.
D. B. Gamble,	
Edward Gamble,	

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

Prof. Davidson,	John D. Dix,
Mrs. Davidson,	Capt. Britten,
Master Davidson,	Mrs. E. Strong,
Master Davidson,	Miss Emily Banks,
John Ware,	Mr. Gibbons,
Miss Hannah Williams,	Mr. Flett,
Richard Bingloes,	Mrs. Flett,
Miss E. K. Coffin,	J. P. Clemes and two servants,
Capt. H. H. Doty,	Mrs. J. Cox,
Mrs. Doty,	Mrs. Bull,
John Anderson,	Mrs. Lowe,
C. L. Gorton,	L. Roos,
M. Schoenfeld,	H. B. Jackson,
Mr. Wyard,	Valentine Gomlicki,
Mrs. Wyard,	Robert Hume, Jr.,
Master William Wyard,	Brother Patrick,
Master George Wyard and infant,	C. R. Palmer,
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fraser,	Mrs. Palmer,
Mr. O'Brien,	Mrs. Trice,
Frederick Clibborn,	Master Trice,
Mrs. Clibborn,	Mme. E. Schmidt and son,
H. McRoberts,	B. W. Stokes.
A. W. Butterfield.	

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.

W. H. Lippincott,	W. Rees,
J. Dunham,	J. Haslem, Jr.,
Mrs. Cole,	Alex McKie,
Miss Kate Hillard,	R. Hurston,
James Craftree,	E. Hurston,
Rev. John Moor,	T. Shuttleworth,
R. Jeffrey,	Mrs. E. Rees,
J. Shuttleworth,	Master George Rees,
Mrs. A. Shuttleworth and infant,	J. Patterson,
	W. M. Patterson,
James Holmes,	Mrs. Harrison,
Edward Gael,	Master George and Miss I. Harrison,
F. Rogers,	
Master James and Miss Ellen Rogers,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Chenet, and four children,
Mrs. E. Eastwood,	Mr. and Mrs. Pernett and three children,
Mrs. J. Rawson,	
Mr. McNamara,	Miss C. Gundbock,
J. Haslem,	F. Gundbock.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, from Antwerp.—Franz Gillming and wife, Count, Stolberg, Countess Stolberg, Franz Von Scheiver, Mrs. Daniel Gorren, Miss A. Gorren, Mrs. L. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Miss C. Shaw, Mrs Hilton, Fred Loehmann, Ed. De Bock, Theo. Klipstein, Baron de Fieg Jacob Franz, wife, and child, Ludwig Bock, Martin Frerrano.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:38 | Sun sets......4:49 | Moon sets..11:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:46 | Gov. island...3:35 | Hell Gate...4:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........................SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Genoa Sept. 16, Leghorn 18th, Naples 21st, Palermo 22d, Marseilles 27th, Denia 30th, Fabia Oct. 1, Almeria 6th, Malaga 12th, Gibraltar 13th, and Sydney, C. B., Nov. 3, with mdse. and eight passengers to Henderson Bros.; had strong westerly gales, with heavy head seas to Sydney, C. B.; afterward N. W. winds and fine weather; put into Sydney, C. B., short of coal; Nov. 6, 240 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Canada, hence for London; same date, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship City of Berlin, do. for Liverpool; same date, 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Bolivia, do. for Glasgow.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers, to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.), Liverpool Oct. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 49 cabin and 58 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 3, lat. 46 15, lon. 49 30, passed vessel Sarpedon, dismasted and abandoned; same date, lat. 46 9, lon. 49 25, a brig-rigged steam-ship with two funnels, bound E.; 6th, 128 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship, do.; same date, 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis; Nov. 6, at 8:24 P. M., passed steam-ship City of Berlin, bence to Liverpool; 8:34 P. M., steam-ship Adriatic, do.; 9:30 P. M., steam-ship Erin, do.

Steam-ship Prof. Morse, Stead, Key West, Nov. 1, in ballast to Western Union Telegraph Company.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Oct. 28, and Queenstown 29, with mdse. and 104 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.) Brass, Antwerp, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to G. W. Colton.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Cario, Townsend, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and rum to P. Hanford. Left no vessels for the United States. Bark Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) and Brig Nellie sld. two ds. previous.

Bark Regina Tolck, Ray, Catania 57 ds., with mdse. to John Zittosen.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Port au Prince, 16 days, with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Atlanta, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Whelan, Labrador, 15 ds., with herring to R. P. Currie; Nov. 4, lat. 38 51, lon. 72 20, saw schr. G. S. Hunt, (of Boston,) dismantled and abandoned.

Schr. Ann, Stratton, Sullivan, Me.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Fox Island, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Sandolphon, Allen, Prescott, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, New-Haven.

Schr. S. C. Brainard, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Riverdale, Allen, Gloucester.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Hawkins, Newport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport

Schr. Alida, Freeman, Fall River.

SUNSET—No wind; cloudy.

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